The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,228—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

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All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S.S. AGRA, 1,907 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. E. Withers, as above, on THURSDAY, the 27th June 1878.

The Agra is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 19th June 1878, and on SATURDAY, the 22nd idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Agra.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander G. W. Wicks, on SATURDAY, the 8th June 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF; via KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. W. Allen, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th June 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will, despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. W. Allen, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 5th June 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. "AKOLA" 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander F. G. Hay, on SATURDAY, the 8th June 1878, at 2 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wine	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st July 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S (LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S) BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE.—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co. Bombay.

WANTED.

THE GOOLAM BABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED MANAGER and a CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for the above Company's Mills. None need apply except those who have acquired good experience in Managing a Cotton Mill and in working Carding and Spinning Machinery.

Applications, stating terms and enclosing copies of testimonials, will be received by the undersigned up to the evening of SATURDAY, the 8th proximo.

By Order,
JAMSETJEE DOSABHAI, Secretary.

Surat Company's Office, 27th May 1878.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

A MOST WONDERFUL INVENTION.
ELECTRIC PENS!!

THE Subscribers have received a small consignment of EDISON'S ELECTRIC PENS, a description of which appear in the *Bombay Gazette* of 18th May.

By using this pen the expense and delay of Lithography is obviated, and from 300 to 500 impressions per hour may be printed and from 2,000 to 3,000 copies can be thus obtained, and from the perfect privacy and promptitude with which copies can be made, it is of the utmost value to Bankers, Merchants, Stock Brokers, Secretaries of Public Companies, &c.

The Pen can be seen in operation and all particulars given on application to

Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
—	PERA	2119	450	G. Hyde	7th June.
(s)	GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	14th do.
—	MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	21st do.
(s)	MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th May 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons....10th June.
SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne....24th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th May 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman 21st June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th May 1878.

ANCHOR LINE INDIAN SERVICE.

S. S. EUROPA.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL
VIA
KURRACHEE AND NAPLES.

TO sail from here about the 7th and from Kurrachee about the 15th June.

Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, &c., at Albion Place, Byculla.

On MONDAY, the 10th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, &c., the property of a gentleman, changing his residence.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain wares, a sweet toned mahogany semi-grand piano by "Broadwood and Sons," an English built buggy by "Kesterton," a grey Arab horse, a lot of valuable law books, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., at Mount Road, Mazagon.

On TUESDAY, the 11th June, Messrs. BENNET and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain wares, books, horse, carriage, plants, &c., the property of E. Vanderstraaten, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

NOTICE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on THURSDAY the 13th day of June next at 4 p.m., under the direction of the Mortgagee Aga Mahamed Tuckie bin Hajee Mahomed Saleh Khan Shooshtary and on account and risk of the mortgagor Gungaram Pirajee, the several pieces or parcels of Batty land or ground situate in the villages of Callari, Goondowlee, Poorna, Nadiolee, Guj Badhan, and Shagaum at Muza Bhiwdee in the Tanna Zilla in the presidency of Bombay, containing by admeasurement in all 361 acres and 5 guntas or thereabouts, and which bears the Government Survey Nos. and piece Nos. as follows:—

Government Survey Nos. and Piece Nos. of the Pieces in the village of Callari.

Government Survey Nos.	Piece Nos.	Government Survey Nos.	Piece Nos.	Government Survey Nos.	Piece Nos.	Government Survey Nos.	Piece Nos.	Government Survey Nos.	Piece Nos.	Government Survey Nos.	Piece Nos.	Government Survey Nos.	Piece Nos.	Government Survey Nos.	Piece Nos.	Government Survey Nos.	Piece Nos.
1	1	45	8	80	1	102	1	177	1	242	1	264	4	289		1	
1	3	45	9	80	5	103	5	179	1	242	2	264	5	Govt.		Lands.	
1	9	47	2	80	6	103	7	183	1	242	3	264	7	..		..	
2	3	48	1	81	1	104	5	185	1	242	5	265	7	..		..	
2	7	48	2	82	1	107	6	188	1	244	1	266	2	..		..	
3	1	48	3	82	2	108	4	190	1	244	3	366	3	..		..	
3	3	48	5	82	4	109	4	192	1	245	4	266	6	..		..	
4	0	50	5	84	3	111	1	193	1	245	6	268	7	..		..	
4	0	51	5	84	4	116	1	195	1	246	2	271	1	..		..	
5	5	52	7	84	6	117	1	198	1	247	1	271	2	..		..	
7	6	53	2	85	1	120	1	198	1	247	3	271	4	...		..	
8	2	53	4	85	3	121	1	199	1	247	4	271	5	..		..	
8	9	53	9	86	1	122	1	202	1	248	3	271	6	..		..	
9	1	54	2	86	3	125	1	202	1	249	2	272	1	..		..	
9	2	54	8	86	5	128	1	203	1	249	4	272	5	..		..	
9	3	54	9	87	7	130	1	204	..	250	2	272	6	..		..	
9	4	55	3	87	9	131	1	211	1	253	1	272	3	..		..	
9	6	58	5	87	11	136	1	213	2	253	2	273	2	..		..	
10	1	58	8	90	7	142	1	213	4	253	3	273	4	..		..	
11	1	59	1	92	6	143	1	216	2	253	4	273	5	..		..	
15	1	59	3	93	1	145	1	217	3	254	1	273	6	..		...	
17	1	59	6	93	3	145	2	217	6	254	3	274	2	..		..	
23	1	60	2	93	4	146	1	217	7	254	5	274	4	..		..	
24	1	62	1	94	1	150	1	219	4	257	8	274	6	..		..	
26	1	62	4	94	3	153	1	219	5	257	6	274	9	..		..	
27	1	62	5	94	4	157	1	219	6	259	3	275	1	..		..	
29	1	62	7	94	6	159	1	221	4	259	3	275	2	..		..	
30	1	65	3	94	7	164	1	221	8	259	8	276	1	..		..	
37	1	65	5	95	5	164	4	224	2	260	3	276	4	..		..	
38	1	67	1	97	1	165	1	225	1	260	4	276	5	..		..	
44	1	67	3	98	2	166	1	227	7	261	4	277	1	..		..	
44	4	68	2	99	1	168	1	232	2	262	7	278	2	..		..	
45	4	76	..	99	3	169	1	234	1	263	1	278	4	..		..	
45	5	79	2	101	1	170	1	235	1	263	3	278	6	..		..	
45	7	79	..	101	1	175	1	839	1	264	1	279	4	..		...	
									& 4								

Nos. in the village of Goondowlee.

1	0	4	2	18	2	28	2	37	2	51	1	75	..	83	..
1	2	4	3	18	3	28	3	37	3	52	6	76	..	84	..
1	4	6	1	19	3	29	0	37	4	54	4	77	..	Govt.	Lands
1	5	7	1	20	5	29	4	39	1	55	3	78	..	..	..
1	8	15	1	21	10	29	5	41	3	60	3	80	..	..	..
1	6	16	1	22	1	34	..	43	3	62	2	81	..	..	..
2	8	16	3	27	2	32	4	44	3	66	3	81	..	..	..
3	1	17	6	27	3	32	6	46	0	70	1	82	..	..	..

Nos. in the village of Nadiolee.

2)	1	36	0	44	1	55	1	60	..	79	..	..	..	..	..

Nos. in the village of Poorna.

104	..	104	4	141	..	..	..	..	..1	..	..	..	..	..	..

Nos. in the village of Guj Badhan.

1	1	1	2	2	1	4	1	7	1	8	1	9	..	..	..

Nos. in the village of Shangaum.

20	1	62	1	112	1	116	1	116	3	135	1	162	..	178	..
51	1	64	1	114	1	116	2	116	4	161	..	164	..	174	..

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to the undersigned or to the mortgagee Aga Mahomed Tuckie bin A. Hajee Mahomed Saleh Khan Shooshtaly at his house, No. 37, Jail Road.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th June 1878.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

10 cases colored prints.
2 „ white jaconets.
5 bales grey shirting.
Few casks of Plaster of Paris.
29 cases slates.
1 „ Candy's fluid for disinfection.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Crockeryware, &c., &c., at Bandora Hill.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to submit to Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 8th June next, at 1 p.m., at his residence, at Bandora Hill, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., &c., the property of F. F. Arbuthnot, Esquire, C.S.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 5th June 1878.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When dissolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 and for single Copy, One Anna.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED.

NEW BOOK STOCK (2nd Instalment.)

Morris' Descriptive account of the Godavery District ... Rs. 7 8
Slack's Hand Book of Company, Battalion, Brigade Drill ... 3 4
Do. do. do. ...each separately
Ginx's Baby and Lord Bantam, ...each 1 12
Hymns, Ancient and Modern, ...all editions, cloth
Bell's Elocutionist ... 2 4
Sinnott's Military Catechism; by Melton ... 2 0
Collins' Library Atlas, ½ Morocco ... 18 0
Black's General Atlas of the World ... 42 0
Buddhism, Islamism, Hinduism ...each 1 8
Meadows Taylor's Story of My Life ... 5 12
Hamley's Operations of War ... 18 12
Walford's W. Smith ... 2 4
Middlemarch, Daniel Deronda, ...each 4 12
Marshman's History of India ... 4 8
Kpollys on Field Artillery ... 4 12
George Eliot's Spanish Gypsy ... 4 12
—— Witty and Wise Sayings ... 3 12
—— Adam Bede Felix Holt, Mill on Floss ...each 2 4
—— Works, Cabinet edition, Vols 1 to 4, each vol 3 4
The Dilemma ... 3 12
Bon Gaultier's Book of Ballads ... 5 8
Foreign Classics for English Readers, 16 vols ...each 1 12
Ancient Classics for English Readers, 32 vols ...each 1 12
Squire's Companion to British Pharmacopœia ... 6 12
Folkard's Law of Slander and Libel ... 28 4
Fisher on the Law of Mortgage, 2 vols ... 37 8
Chambers' Information for the People, 2 vols. Half calf ... 16 0
—— English Literature, 2 vols ... Half calf 18 0
—— Encyclopædia, 10 vols ... Half calf 80 0
Spon's Dictionary of Civil Engineering, 8 vols cloth 68 0
Dickens' Works—Charles Dickens edition, 21 vols ... 48 8
Nimmo's Standard Library—Whistons, Josephus, Goldsmith, Smollett, Burns, Defoe, Sterne, Shakspere, Boswell, Johnson, Moore, Byron, Chaucer, Swift, Freeding, Tatler, English Essayists, British Dramatists, British Eloquence ...each 3 12
Guillemin's the Heavens ... 7 8
Pavy on Food and Dietetics ... 9 8
Ferguson's Indian and Eastern Architecture ... 26 12
Kutter's Hydraulic Tables ... 7 8
Donaldson's Beams and Girders ... 8 0
Lane's Arabian Nights, 3 vols ... 20 0
Denton on Sanitary Engineering ... 15 12
Latham's Dictionary of the English Language ... 15 0
Spon's Workshop Receipts ... 3 4
Waring's Bazaar Medicines ... 3 4
Hurst's Architectural Surveyor's Hand Book ... 3 4
Encyclopœdia Britannica, vol 7 ... 18 12
Do. Half Russia ... 22 8
Thackeray's Works, New Illustrated edition, vols. 1 to 6 ...each 2 4
Roberts' Theory and Practice of Medicine, 2 vols ... 13 12
Kinglake's Crimean War, cheap edition, 6 vols ... 22 8
Gillmore on Limes, Cements and Mortars ... 11 4
Acton's Reproductive Organs ... 7 8
Druitt's Surgeon's Vade Mecum ... 7 12
Bryant's Surgery, 2 vols ... 15 12
Tredgold's Carpentry; by Hurst ... 11 4
Montgomery's Thwarted, Misunderstood ...each 3 4
—— Thrown Together ... 3 12
Molesworth's History of England ... 4 12
Taylor's Manual of Medical Jurisprudence ... 8 12
Swain's Surgical Emergencies ... 4 8
Hachett's Guide to Paris ... 2 4
Roberts' Midwifery ... 4 8
Ellis on Diseases of Children ... 4 8
Forney's Catechism of the Locomotive ... 5 12
Rousselet's India and its Native Princes ... 30 0
Kaye's Sepoy War, 3 vols ... 37 8
Beeton's Dictionary of Geography, 2 vols ... 13 8
Do. do. Science, 2 vols ... 13 8
Sale's Koran ... 5 8
Waring's Pharmacopœa of India ... 4 4
Elphinstone's History of India ... 11 4
Smith's Classical Dictionary ... 11 4
Simmons on Courts Martial ... 9 8
Rawlinson's England and Russia in the East ... 7 8
Proctor's Nights and Marvels of Astronomy ... 7 12
Manual of Field Artillery Exercises, 1877 ... 2 0
Bentley's Favorite Novels, the Entire Series, comprising of Mrs. Wood, Miss Broughton, Mrs. Alexander, Novels, &c., &c., Green cloth, each vol. 3 12
Hamilton's Hedaya; by Grady ... 22 8
Thornton's Gazetteer of India ... 13 4
Ingoldsby Legends, Rs. 3-4, Rs. 6-12 and ... 1 12
Boudoir Ballads ... 3 12
The Dark Colleen ... 3 12
The Queen of Connaught ... 3 12
Francatelli's Cook's Guide ... 3 4
Beeton's Book of Needlework ... 4 12
Drury's Useful Plants of India ... 10 0
Beeton's Household Management ... 4 12
Trollope's American Senator ... 4 12
Darwin's Descent of Man ... 5 12
—— Expression of the Emotions ... 7 8
Bentley's Manual of Botany ... 8 12
Ariadne by Ouida ... 3 4
Swinburne's Poems and Ballads ... 5 12
—— Songs before Sunrise ... 6 12
—— Songs of Two Nations ... 3 12
—— Erechtheus ... 3 12
—— Atalanta in Calydon ... 3 12
Flugel's German Dictionary ... 8 12
The Muses of Mayfair ... 4 12
Massenger's Works ... 3 12
Marlowe's Works ... 3 12
The Two Chancellors (Bismarck and Gortschakoff) ... 3 12
Fleming's Veterinary Sanitary Science and Police. 2 vols ... 22 8
Goodfellow's Merchants' and Shipmasters' Calculator 4 12
Deschanel's Natural Philosophy ... 11 4
Panchet's The Universe ... 7 12
Ogilvie's Comprehensive Dictionary ... 15 12
Humfrey's Elementary Botany ... 9 8
Student's History of the English Church ... 4 12
Do. Ecclesiastical History ... 4 12
Smith's Wealth of Nations ... 2 4
Chavasse's Advice to a Wife ... 1 12
—— Mother ... 1 12
Darwin's Origin of species ... 4 12
Treatise on Military Carriages, 1873 ... 3 12
Cavalry Regulations, 1876 ... 2 4
Chronicles of Budgepore, 2 vols ... 7 8
Virchaw on Post Mortem Examinations ... 1 12
Crawley's Hand Book of Games ... 3 4
Notes on Ammunition ... 1 12
Brandis' Forest Flora of North-West and Central India, Text and Plates ... 37 8
Wollaston's Translation of Anwar-i-Suhieb ... 26 4
Creasy's Ottoman Turks ... 3 12
Regulations for Encampment ... 0 8
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FOR INLAND SEA BATHING.

Their Solution forms *an exact imitation of* PURE NATURAL SEA WATER, and will be found invaluable to residents of the Mofussil.

Per 7 lb. box .... Cash. Rs. 1-4 Credit. 1-8

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

SOUTH-WEST MONSOON, 1878.

SPECIAL IMPORTATIONS.

ANTICIPATING the REQUIREMENTS of MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS who, through the difficulty of communication with Bombay during the Monsoon, are compelled to lay in SUPPLIES IN ADVANCE, the Company are landing by each Mail large supplies of—

BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, AND HAM.
FISH, SOUPS, AND MEAT EXTRACTS.
FRESH MEATS, GAME, AND POULTRY.
PATES, POTTED MEATS AND YORKSHIRE PIES.
SAUSAGES, TONGUES, AND PIG'S CHEEKS.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.
CRYSTALLIZED, PRESERVED, DRIED AND TART FRUITS.
BON BONS, FANCY CHOCOLATES, AND FANCY BISCUITS,
JAMS, MARMALADES, FRUIT AND BOTTLED JELLIES.
PICKLES, SAUCES, AND INDIAN CONDIMENTS.
MUSTARDS, SALT, VINEGARS, OLIVES, AND SALAD OILS.
CHOICE INDIAN TEAS.
COFFEES, COCOAS, AND CHOCOLATES.
ARROWROOTS, MACCARONI, TAPIOCA, &c., &c.
CORN FLOURS, ISINGLASS AND GELATINE.
INFANTS', INVALIDS', AND DIETETIC FOODS.
CONDENSED ANGLO-SWISS MILK.
CRYSTALLIZED LOAF SUGARS.
PEELS, SPICES, ESSENCES, AND HERBS.
CANDLES, SOAPS, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

These are imported from the most renowned EUROPEAN HOUSES and are of the same high class, which enables the management to assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay Market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar auctions) and to confidently GUARANTEE their quality and freshness.

DETAILED PRICED LISTS FREE UPON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS, ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN AND GENERAL PURVEYORS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.
58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET.

NEW SEASON'S TOBACCO.

MR. NEUBERG has much pleasure in announcing arrival of LARGE CONSIGNMENTS of TRICHINOPOLY and DINDIGUL

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

Manufactured of Choicest Tobacco, personally selected from the NEW SEASON'S CROP, to the high class quality of which, he would respectfully draw the special attention of SMOKERS.

The different Brands held in stock are all *specialités*, and Mr. Neuberg is confident that they will meet that approval from connoisseurs he has always studied to indulge.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT
TO THOSE SUFFERING FROM WEAK OR DEFECTIVE SIGHT.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

HAVE always on hand, a COMPLETE STOCK, the LARGEST IN BOMBAY, of

BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE-GLASSES,

Of finest London Manufacture, highly polished and finished, and perfect as regards fit and comfort.

PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in stout Gold Frames, Rs. 35, 40, and 50.
PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in thin Gold Wire Frames, "Hooks," Rs. 25 and 30.
PEBBLE DOUBLE EYE-GLASSES, "Folders," in Gold Frames, Rs. 35.
PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in Silver Frames, Rs. 12 to 18.
PEBBLE DOUBLE EYE-GLASSES, in Silver Gilt Frames, Rs. 15 to 20.
PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in Steel and Aluminium Frames, Rs. 8 to 12.
PEBBLE DOUBLE EYE GLASSES, in Steel, or Aluminium Frames, Rs. 8 to 10.
SINGLE PEBBLE EYE-GLASSES, Rs. 5 to 6.
SINGLE EYE-GLASSES, best glass, Rs. 2.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of SMOKED GLASS and BLUE TINTED EYE PRESERVERS, in Gold, Silver and Steel Frames, Rs. 30, 15, and 5 respectively.

NEW SELF-REGISTERING and ORDINARY FIELD and MARINE GLASSES, TELESCOPES, MAGNIFYING GLASSES, &c., at prices varying according to quality.

OUTSTATION ORDERS WILL NOT BE ATTENDED TO IF UNACCOMPANIED BY REMITTANCE.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
5, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY. AND 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

LIABILITY FOR DAMAGE BY RAIN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that PIECE GOODS and TWIST when not dammered, and GRAIN, SEED, COTTON, and other GOODS that are liable to damage by rain will be accepted for conveyance by this Railway only at the owner's risk. The Company will not be responsible for damage or loss by rain unless it is occasioned by the negligence of their servants.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 4th June 1878.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ATMARAM BAPSOBA, HARISCHANDRA BAPSOBA, GUNGARAM BAPSOBA, and DINANATH BAPSOBA, the only sons of BAPSOBA SHREECRUSTNAJEE, deceased, and great grandsons of HURRY DUTHOOJI, deceased, by whom the aftermentioned property was acquired, have contracted and agreed to SELL All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or Garden Ground, with the buildings thereon, erected abutting towards the east, on the Tardeo Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bholeshwar, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 194 and 301, and by the Collector of Assessments under No 123, containing 14,695 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—on the east by the said Tardeo Road, on the west and north by the road leading to the Gowalia Tank, and on the south by property lately belonging to Cullianjee Ludha, and now belonging to Khutao Ludha, together with all rights, easements, advantages, and appurtenances to the said hereditaments and premises appertaining or belonging by reputation or otherwise. All persons having any claims upon or against the said properties, or any part thereof respectively, by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, the Attorneys for the Purchaser at their Office, No. 26, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed and all claims which may be preferred thereafter will be considered as void and of no effect.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & CONROY,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Bombay, 4th June 1878.

NOTICE is hereby given, that WILLIAM ANDEEN, of Bombay, late an Engineer in the Bombay Marine, now a Pensioner, residing at Colaba, (the mortgagee under) and by virtue of the Power of Sale contained in an indenture of mortgage dated the 4th day of July 1876, and made between JETHA BHIMA, GOOLBA JAGA, AKHA PRAGA, and DOONGRA DEWA of the first part, CHARLOTTE ISABELLA BARTLEY, widow and legal representative of THOMAS HORATIO BARTLEY, late of Poona, Goods Agent of the G. I. P. R. Company, deceased, of the second part, and the said William Andeen, of the third part, hath contracted and agreed with JAMES HILL, of Bombay, European inhabitant, to sell to him All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, called "VICTORIA LODGE," with the stables, coach-house, and other out-buildings, garden, orchard and meadow, thereto belonging, situate, lying and being in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Mandvie, abutting towards the east on Victoria Cross Road, containing altogether 2,927 square yards, be the same little, more or less, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue as free-hold land and forming part of the lots Nos. 1 and 4, conveyed to one JOSEPH ANDERSON by and under an indenture of conveyance dated the 26th day of May 1869, the same being and forming part of the piece or parcel of land or ground which formerly formed parts of the lots Nos. 16 and 17 in the Government plan of the Mount Estate, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the east by Victoria Cross Road, on or towards the west by the property of the Mechanics' Building Company, on or towards the north partly by the property of S. D. Sassoon and partly by the property of the said Joseph Anderson, and on or towards the south by the property of G. E. Pilcher, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 13 E, and were formerly in the occupation of the said Charlotte Isabella Bartley, afterwards of F. D. Stranach, and are now occupied by A. King, Esq., as tenant to the said Charlotte Isabella Bartley, together with all rights, easements, advantages and appurtenance to the said hereditaments and premises appertaining or belonging by reputation or otherwise. All persons having any claims upon or against the said properties or any part thereof respectively, by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, the Attorneys for the Purchaser, at their Office, No. 26, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed and all claims which may be preferred thereafter will be considered as void and of no effect.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & CONROY,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Bombay, 4th June 1878.

VIENNA BEER.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

Cash.
Per doz. Quarts ...... Rs. 6-8
Per doz. Pints .... „ 4-0

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED).

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

ARE now offering a splendid assortment of BEST QUALITY G. B. D. BRIAR PIPES.

SMALL SIZES. MEDIUM SIZES.
LARGE SIZES.
STRAIGHT STEMS. CURVED STEMS.
AMBER MOUTH PIECES.
IVORY MOUTH PIECES.
HORN MOUTH PIECES.
WITH CASES OR WITHOUT CASES.
At varying and reasonable prices.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S
CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care, so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the *finest Jamaica root* is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered, on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle .... Rs.	2-0	2-4
„ double size.... „	3-8	4 0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s
SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Billiousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, contracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

NOTICE to the RESIDENTS N. E. Lines Great Indian Peninsula Railway—FRESH GROUND COFFEE in Tins 1 lb. each, Annas 13; per dozen, Rs. 9. CURSETJEE DOSSABHAI, Camp Deolali.

WANTED, 250 yards DARK BLUE CLOTH, about Rs. 2 per yard. Samples received up to 8th June by Major WILSON, D. S. Police, Nasick.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY in the Fort, one Sitting Room and two Bed Rooms, either Furnished or Unfurnished. Address "DELTA," care of this Office. Terms must be Moderate.

A PARSI offers his services as an Accountant or Correspondence Clerk in a Bank or Mercantile Firm. He has served for many years in Banks and has long experience in mercantile business. Writes an excellent hand. References unexceptionable. Salary Rs. 100 only. Apply to M., care of this Paper.

TO LET, in the Fort, a COOL RESIDENCE with a Drawing, Dining, two Bed and Bath Rooms. Rent Rs. 65. Apply to R. KOLAJEE & Co., 34, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, a nearly new CART with Pony and Harness. Apply to Captain WIGHTON, R A., Colaba.

FOR SALE, OPEN CARRIAGE, property of Dr. F. G. JOYNT. Apply to Dr. ARNOTT.

G. H. MUMM and Co.'s EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNE FIRST QUALITY, Rs. 43 per doz. quarts; only a few cases available. Apply to W. J. ESSAL.

JUST ARRIVED, per Steamer Craigford, few sets Buggy Harness, German Silver Furniture, double and single Buckle. Apply to N. F. DHONDY, Meadow Street.

100 Proverbs of TALEBI and the 3rd Book of Horace's Odes (set for the B. A. Exam. this year) translated by K. T. Best, M.A. Price Re. 1-4. Sold by Cooper & Co.

FOR SALE, at Camp Deolali, a full sized BILLIARD TABLE, by Barrows & Watts, complete with Lamp, Cues, &c. Price Rs. 900. Apply Khursedjee Dossabhai.

J. PEARSE undertakes *House to House* delivery of BREAD, &c., in Girgaum, Grant, Falkland, Foras, Bellasis, Clare, and Parell Roads.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.
FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE, HARNESS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

DURING the ABSENCE of our Mr. A. BLASCHECK, Mr. JOSEPH TINTNER has been AUTHORISED TO SIGN our FIRM PER PROCURATION.

A. BLASCHECK & Co.

Bombay, 1st June 1878.

NOTICE.

THE SALE of the ABKARI FARMS in KHANDESH is POSTPONED from Monday, the 17th June, to MONDAY, the 1st July 1878.

W. H. PROPERT,
Collector of Khandesh.

Camp Pachora, 2nd June 1878.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the ABKARI FARMS of the Districts of POONA, SATARA, SHOLAPUR, and AHMEDNAGAR, for a term beginning on the 1st August 1878. Tenders will be received for the farms of the entire districts on certain conditions, copies of which and of the licenses which will be issued to the farmers may be obtained after the 1st June next, on application at the offices of the Collectors of the abovementioned Districts and of the undersigned.

C. B. PRICHARD,
Acting Commissioner of Customs, Opium, and Abkari.

For sale at this Office,

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

NOTICE TO MUNICIPALITIES, CONTRACTORS, UP-COUNTRY DEALERS, AND CONSUMERS OF KEROSENE OIL.

THE undersigned have just landed, ex-American Ship Gamecock, from New York direct, a fresh consignment of KEROSENE OIL, Devoe's best refined, marked B in diamond, in strong packages, specially adapted for conveyance up-country, high nozzle, brass ticket on tins.

Also Jenney's and anwell's Kerosene Oil, small screws, and American Kerosene Street Lanterns. Wholesale and retail.

Apply to

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 6, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

ALLIANCE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The SEVENTH DIVIDEND of Rupees 55 per Share has been DECLARED for the half year ended 31st December 1877, and will be PAYABLE on and after WEDNESDAY, the 5th June 1878, at the Company's Registered Office, No. 2, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 29th May 1878.

THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 25 (Twenty-five) per share has been declared PAYABLE for the 6 months ending 31st December 1877, on application, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 5th June 1878, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

No. 34, Nicol's Building, Elph. Circle, Bombay, May 27, 1878.

P. S.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 1st to 5th June 1878.

COLD DRINKS

May be obtained immediately by slowly pouring Liquor over a lump of Ice held by Ice Claws into a tumbler. The thirsty need not to wait in impatient tantalization while the ice is dissolving in the tumbler for the enjoyment of his peg, cup of claret, or glass of beer, but can have it *at once*, sharp, clear, and

REFRESHINGLY COLD.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Richly Cut GLASS ICE TRAYS, with hollow stems, each, from	4 0 to	10 0
ICE PAILS, mounted in the best electro-plate,	10 8 to	18 0
ICE CLAWS (Scissor-shaped) for serving Ice, of best electro-plate, from	9 0 to	10 8
ICE TONGS do. do.	4 8 to	6 0

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

SOLUTION OF
DIALYSED IRON,
OF GUARANTEED PURITY AND STRENGTH.

THE most efficient of all the preparations of IRON suitable equally for adults and for infants of the tenderest age.

Phials—12 As. and Re. 1-8.

PREPARED BY
D. S. KEMP & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS in the Form in use in the Public Works Department, Nagpur, will be received up to the 1st July 1878 by the Executive Engineer 1st Division, Chhattisgarh State Railway, at Nagpur, for the SUPPLY by CONTRACT of the MATERIALS required on this Line, that are noted on accompanying schedule.

2. All needful information as to conditions, &c. may be had on application at the Executive Engineer's Office at Nagpur, where also the requisite Forms may be had at Re. 1 each.

SCHEDULE.

No.	Articles.	Unit.	Remarks.
20,000	Teak Sleepers, 6 feet by 8 inches by 4 inches	Each.	
20,000	Saj or other approved jungle-wood	Each.	

Note.—The rate to include stacking as may be directed.

JOHN STEELE,
Executive Engineer, 1st Division, Chhattisgarh Railway.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 1,500 Tons of well-seasoned MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER, in squared logs, sound and straight, not less than 12 inches square and 20 feet in length, to be delivered at the Company's Locomotive Depôt, Parel, Bombay, at the rate of not less than 250 Tons per month, commencing from 1st November next.

Specification and form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber," and which must specify the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Locomotive Depôt, Parel, Bombay, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 5th June next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in Cash, or Government Paper, as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find security amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 14th May 1878.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

MONSOON ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after June 5th, the NIGHT MAIL TRAINS will be DISCONTINUED, and consequent thereon TRAINS will be RUN as follows—"Madras Time."

	Mail.	Mixed.
Bombay, Colaba...Dep.	a.m. 7 0	a.m. 7 15
Do. Grant Road. „	7 30	7 45
Surat ...Arr.	p.m. 2 35	p.m. 7 50
Do. ...Dep.	3 5	a.m. 8 55
Broach „	4 56	11 45
Baroda „	6 45	p.m. 3 0
Ahmedabad...Arr.	9 35	7 35
Do. ...Dep.	—	a.m. 6 30
Viramgam „	—	9 45
Wadhwan...Arr.	—	p.m. 12 30

	Mail.	Mixed
Wudhwan...Dep.	—	a.m. 8 15
Viramgam „	—	11 30
Ahmedabad...Arr.	—	p.m. 2 15
Do. ...Dep.	a.m. 6 0	a.m. 7 30
Baroda „	8 58	p.m. 12 7
Broach „	10 45	3 15
Surat ...Arr.	p.m. 12 25	6 30
Do. ...Dep.	12 35	a.m. 6 50
Bombay, Grant Road Dep.	8 5	p.m. 6 38
Do. Colaba...Arr.	8 30	7 0

Branch Trains will leave Kharaghora for Viramgam at 7-30 a.m. and Viramgam for Kharaghora 11-30 a.m.; Pali for Anand 1-45 p.m. and Anand for Pali 10-25 a.m.; Dabhoi for Miyagam 10-25 a.m. and Miyagam for Dabhoi 1-45 p.m.

For further particulars see Time Tables exhibited at all stations.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 25th May 1878.

Now Ready.

THE BLACK ACT.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS BILL.

A LETTER ADDRESSED TO His Excellency LORD LYTTON, Viceroy and Governor General of India.

By BEDNOB.

PRICE ... ANNAS. "Bombay Gazette" Office and at the Book-sellers.

May ...

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 4TH JUNE 1878.

THE political telegrams received to-day have had no appreciable effect here, the assembling of an European Congress having already been accepted as all but a certainty, and although we may see a reappearance of uncertainty when the Congress has assembled, it is evident that in the interval commercial matters will be based on the assumption that peace is certain.

The commercial telegrams from Home of yesterday's date show an increased belief in the idea that peace is as good as settled. French Rentes have advanced from 111 to 111¼, and Consols are quoted at 96¾ ex-dividend, equivalent to an advance of ½ per cent. Wheat, too, is reported 1s. to 2s. per quarter lower, while Seeds are reported quiet, and the only change in quotations as given by Reuter is a decline of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta Rapeseed both on the spot and to arrive.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday was firm, and Cotton in Liverpool closed strong, the day's sales being estimated at 15,000 bales while spot quotations showed an advance of 1-16d. per lb. in Fair Dhollers, G. F. Oomra, G. F. Ginned Dharwar, G. F. Hinganghaut and 5-16d. in G. F. Compta. No arrival quotations are given, but as regards Bombay Cotton the most important feature perhaps is the comparatively large business which continues to be done in Surats, and although they are quoted at a rate which seems to leave little margin against Americans, it must be remembered that the deficiency is even more marked than it was last year when the margin betwixt the two growths was less by ⅛d. per lb. than it now is.

From New York yesterday's telegrams still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 11 3/8 cents. per lb., but Futures are not quoted. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date are as follows:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Two days' Receipts	2,000	2,900	2,900
Three days' Receipts......	4,000	4,100	4,500
Total since 1st Sept.	4,156,000	3,883,000	4,024,400

The London General Produce Markets are without change of any kind, and Enfaced Rupee Paper remains unaltered. Bar Silver is still quoted by Reuter at 53⅜d. per oz., but from private telegrams we learn that business has been done at 53 7-16d.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been a shade firmer, inasmuch as the Banks have proved more willing sellers than buyers at an advance of 1-32d. per Rupee. The position of the Market, however, remains unaltered, and in all probability to-day's firmness is more the result of an indisposition to work in anticipation of to-morrow's biddings for Council drafts than any distinct views of higher rates. We quote on London:—

Bank Bills, on demand ....1s. 8 7-16d.		per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight..1s. 8⅝d.		,,
Credits, 3 ,, ...1s. 8 11-16		,,
Documents, 3 ,, ...1s. 8¾d.		,,

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at ⅛ per cent. discount.

In GOVERNMENT PAPER transactions at the moment are confined to small amounts, there being no large buyers in the market. Of Fours there are still sellers at Rs. 94¾ and Fours-and-a-half may be quoted at Rs. 95, but Fives-and-a-half are very scarce, and even at Rs. 103¾ there are no sellers.

In the SHARE MARKET the transactions to-day have not been large, but the tendency has been in favour of higher rates. In Bank shares the only quotable change is in Bank of Bombays, which are again ½ per cent. higher. Land Companies are unaltered, as also are Press Companies, but Spinning and Weaving shares have been in request at in most cases an advance of Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per share. G. I. P. Railway stock is Rs. 3 higher per £20.

The COTTON MARKET continues firm and advancing on the strength of the strong advices from Liverpool, but the limited extent of supplies still restricts business. Sellers are asking an advance of Rs. 2 per candy on our yesterday's quotations, but we cannot learn that it has been paid except in a few instances.

SEEDS are steady but without special change in prices. Linseed even of inferior quality is worth Rs. 6-11 and Guzerat Rapeseed Rs. 7-10 per cwt.

FREIGHTS by steamer to-day are made the turn firmer. The Atalanta being full, 17s. 6d. per ton is now asked for the Europa but the engagements are few and unimportant. By sail for Liverpool 17s. 6d. is still the quotation for iron ships.

PIECE GOODS are not quotably altered; but with firm advices from Manchester, and reports of the monsoon having broken on the Coast, dealers show more firmness, and, if anything, the turn is at last slightly in favor of sellers.

COALS are still depressed and we have not heard of any new business to arrive. Any warlike turn in the home advices would at once lead to a stronger feeling, but so long as present views prevail we can scarcely look for a return of activity.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	130 xd.
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	700
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p. ct	721½
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	680
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do.	105

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.*	800
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	100
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	800
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	13 p.s.	240

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218 3 0	p. c.	286
Do. New £20 Shares	—	£20	130·14·6	do.	26
Ditto	—	£20	65·7·3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21·13·1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	—	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares.	..	£18	196·5·15	do.	245

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	—	750
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,050
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	1,080
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	100 p.s.	1,925
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	..	85
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	1,100
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	980
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	225
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	77½
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	40 p.s*	770
Cooria S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	40 p.s	960
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	600
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	825
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,300
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	35 p.s*	1,125
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	35 p.s.	940
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	850
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	915
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	800
K. Muccojee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p.s*	825
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	750
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	70 p s*	1,175
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,000	50	50	..	37
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	815
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	50p.s*	1,275
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,190
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	275
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	35 p.	828
Neriad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	600
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	640
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	20 p.s*	345
Oriental	1,000	625	all	30 p.s*	730
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,025
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	30 p.s.	840 xd.
Soonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	75 p.s.	725
Do do. ½ Share	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	205
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	950
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p. s.	675 xd.

*Per Share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	187½p.s	1,880
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	80 p. s.	600
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36 p. s.	300
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	30
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	19
Treacher and Co.	1,990	500	all	11 p. ct	650
ViegasPatentSlip Co.	3,000	250	all	6 p. ct	30

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Railways.	Total from 1st January: To 17th March 1877.	To 16th March 1878.	Total Increase in 1878.	Total Decrease in 1878.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
GUARANTEED.				
East Indian, Main	8867322	8421693	...	445629
East Indian, Jabalpur	1072437	778599	...	293838
Eastern Bengal	710803	884119	173316	...
Oudh and Rohilkhund	925072	973383	48311	...
Sind, Punjab, and Delhi	2061012	2355825	294813	...
Madras	2053439	1382588	...	670851
South Indian	523873	639396	115523	...
Great Indian Peninsula	7751766	7497863	...	353903
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1676498	1936571	260078	...
Total	25642217	24870037	...	772180
STATE.				
Calcutta and South-Eastern	23173	33117	9944	...
Nalhati	19225	24135	4910	...
Rajputana	631412	675708	44296	...
Holkar	70888	194181	123793	...
Khamgaon	16560	20967	4407	...
Amraoti	24771	31544	7773	...
Wardha Valley	12510	36464	23954	...
Nizam's	161516	175942	14426	...
Tirhut	48476	94125	45649	...
Punjab Northern	103662	178117	74455	...
Neemuch	13191	36209	23018	...
Northern Bengal	...	95358	95358	...
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	...	225488	225488	...
Sind	...	a15272	15272	...
Total	1124884	1837627	712743	59437
Grand Total	26767101	26707664	...	...
Gross Estimated Expenses	11357281	12387014	...	...
Net Receipts	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	1069170

a—Total receipts from 16th January to [illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE s. s. ATALANTA, 1,743 tons Captain T. W. Tillson, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. May, and five cabin passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. C.'s s. s. INDIA, 657 tons, Captain G. C. Stevenson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee 1st June, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. J. Holsten, and nine deck passengers.

THE A. H. LLOYD Co.'s s. s. MEMFI, 1,249 tons, Captain J. Martenolecha, arrived in harbour on the 3rd inst., from Trieste, &c., with 272 deck passengers, and the following cargo:—From Trieste—1 case pianoforte, 26 packages glassware, 20 cases brandy, 126 cases wine, 469 packages papers, 2 cases glass buttons, 22 packages thread, 12 cases glass beads, and 45 packages merchandise. From Berooto.—1 package gold coins. From Coorfa.—1 case tobacco. From Port Said.—2 cases glassware, and 10 barrels vinegar. From Jeddah.—35 packages specie, and 15 packages E. teeth. From Aden.—116 bags grain, 2 casks pork, and 44 packages cotton.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
3	Memfi (s)	Martenolecha.	Trieste, May 7.
4	India (s)	Stevenson	Kurrachee, June 1.
	Mongolia (s)	Coleman	Southampton, May 17.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
4	Raphael	Sherwan	Liverpool.
	Atalanta (s)	Tillson	Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—Steamer Memfi, to Trieste, &c. Ship Rajpoot, to Liverpool.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 27 Undaunted, H M S, Smith from Bombay.
9 Gemsbok, Bark, Hall, from Newyork.
15 Atiet Rahaman, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
20 Wild Swan, H M S, Powlett, from Jeddah.
22 Peshawar, ss, White, from London.
22 Sully, ss, Leboucher, from Marseilles.
22 Peera, ss, Hyde, from Venice.
23 Athens, ss, Crockery, from Rangoon.
23 Haral Haarfager, ss, Heltberg, from Bombay.
24 Eldorado, ss, Kerr, from Calcutta.
24 Chiltern, ss, Richardson, from Malta.
25 Memfi, ss, Mdatovien, from Trieste.
26 Sicily, ss, Green, from Bombay.
27 Venetia, ss, Andrews, from Bombay.
28 Adonis, ss, Pare, from Zanzibar.
28 Langshaw, ss, Bain, from Calcutta.
28 Bernina, ss, Allen, from London.

DEPARTURES.

17 Gemsbok, Bark, Hall, to Newyork.
22 Peshawar, ss, White, to Calcutta.
23 Atiet Rahaman, ship, Nacoda, to Jeddah.
23 Sully, ss, Leboucher, to Zanzibar.
23 Peera, ss, Hyde, to Bombay.
23 Athens, ss, Crockery, to Malta.
24 Harel Haarfager, ss, Heltberg, to Liverpool.
24 Eldorado, ss, Kerr, to London.
25 Chiltern, ss, Richardson, to Perim.
26 Memfi, ss Mdatovien, to Bombay.
26 Sicily, ss, Green, to Liverpool.
26 Venetia, ss, Andrews, to London.
28 Langshaw, ss, Bain, to London.
28 Bernina, ss, Allen, to Bombay P O.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Undaunted, H M S, Smith, from Bombay.
Wild Swan, H M S, Powlett, from Jeddah.
Adonis, ss, Pare, from Zanzibar.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 3.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Zeal s—3 cases carriage lamps, Lookmanjee Ebramjee; 20 cases hardware, Abdoolally Goolamhoosein.
Rydal Hall s—100 boxes bar soap, Shurriffally Heptoola.
Europa s—4 packages earthenware, Heerjee Mooljee & Co.
Thessaly s—2 casks hardware, Allybhoy Noorbhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Jeanie Douglas—200 cases old tom, Pochajee Framjee & Co.
Craigforth s— 5 cases American clocks, Hassum Dada; 5 cases medicine other sorts, Dhurundsay Bhugwan; 11 cases glassware and 1 case clocks, Heerjee Mooljee and Co; 3 casks medicine other sorts, B S Medan and Co; 30 boxes tinned plates, Hiptoola Shaik Adam and Co; 38 cases hardware, Abdoolally Abdool Cader.
Battle Abby s—50 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer and Co; 25 barrels whiting, Abdool Hoosein Abdoolally; 25 cases whisky, Finlay, Muir and Co.
Coldstream.—12 bales printing paper, The *Times of India*.

FROM NEW YORK.

Annie Reed—1,000 cases spirits of turpentine, Chas W Dow.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s—52 cases brandy, J J de Souza.
Australia s—100 cases brandy, Dinshaw Pestonjee Bathea and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Lennox—50 bales cotton, G Reifferschield and Co.
Cape St Vincent—100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 400 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co.
Indiana—400 cwts bones, Abdoolhoosein Sullamanjee.
Europa s—102 cwts coir yarn, Hajee Talub Arbee; 40½ cwts myrabollams and 207½ cwts coir fiber, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 45 bales wool, Dewjee Bhimjee; 90 bales wool, Nensee Luckmedass; 51 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co; 50 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 1,250 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 88 bales cotton, Munsookram Motilall; 28 bales wool, Surriff Durvesh; 55 cwts coir yarn, Bhanjee Pursotum; 6 bales hides, Allaruckhia Nuthoo.

FOR GLASGOW.

Europa s—2 bales cotton, H Watson.

FOR HAVRE.

Rose—250 cwts pepper, Vinay and Co; 150 bales cotton, Tyebjee and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Pera s—200 bales cotton, G Reifferschield and Co.
Memfi s—874 bales cotton, Volkart Brother; 469 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 618 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 600 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Memfi s—1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 249 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Europa s—141 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR YOKHAMA.

Zambesi s—50 bales twist, Forbes and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Khandalla s—50 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmeedass.
Henrietta—133 bales cotton, Remjeedass Luckmeedas.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi s—44 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 3 bales twist, Heejeebhoy Cawasjee: 84 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 145 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; 24 packages cloves, Yulum Chung.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Zambesi s—16 chests opium, E D Sassoon.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 3rd June 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·764
Temperature of the Air	87·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·1
Dew Point	76·2
Relative humidity of Air	·698
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	4·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	91·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	83·0
General Direction of wind	WNW, NW, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	257
Fall of Rain	0·00

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 2.

Thatcher, Col, 20th Bombay N I, from leave, from Matheran.

JUNE 3.

Gordon, Lieut, 56th Regt, to join, from Dagshie.
Whitley, Lieut, 1-17th Regt, on leave, from Sattara.
Smith, Lieut, R A, from leave, from Mahableshur.

JUNE 4.

Wright, Lieut, R A, on leave, from Mhow.
Howell, Surg, 24th Bombay N I, on leave, from Mahitpore.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 3.

Mercer, Lieut, Comt Dept, on duty, to Mhow.
Thatcher, Col, 20th Bombay N I, to join, to Baroda.

JUNE 4.

Whittuck, Sub-Lieut, 2-17th Regt, on duty, to Mhow.
Anderson, Lieut Col, 22nd Bombay N I, on leave, to Matheran.
Porter, Lieut, 24th Madras N I, to join, to Secundrabad.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 1.)

Lieut M Martin, R E, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works, to the Presidency Command, Military Works.

Lieut J A Ferrier, R E, Assistant Engineer, attached to the Allahabad Division, Military Works, has been transferred to the Lucknow Division, Military Works.

THE NAVY.

Admiralty, 15th May.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 21st July, 1876—Retired Commander T Stackhouse has been allowed to assume the rank of Retired Captain.

The undermentioned Engineers have been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet:—J R Harvey and T Wilmott.

THE ARMY.

India Office, 16th May.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces, made by the Governments in India:—

BREVET.

To be Majors—Captain W H J Stopford, Bombay Cavalry, dated 11th Feb, 1878. Captain H W Bird, Madras Cavalry, dated 20th Feb, 1878.

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut-Colonel—Major W Robertson, dated 20th Feb, 1878.

To be Majors.

Captain (Brevet Major) J Gabbett, E G D Beagin, Captains E Austin, R J B Simpson, and C J T Whitlock.

To be Captains.

Lieutenants C A Creswell, and W H McCausland.

MADRAS ARMY.

CAVALRY.

To be Colonel—Lieut-Colonel (Major-General) W Vine.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Majors T Kettlewell and G S Hawthorn.

To be Captain—Lieut W Loch.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamer of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every FRIDAY, soon after 5 p.m. The following are the hours for closing Mails:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns—up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters—up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid, together with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 2 p.m.

Late Letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 p.m., and registered letters at 1 p.m.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3-30 p.m. and up to starting time (5 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

CALENDAR FOR JUNE, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter .... 8th, 8h. 45·9m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Wed. 5	......	5 24	6 33	1 30 m, 2 29 a	7 46 m, 8 40 a
Th. 6	......	5 24	6 33	2 25 m, 3 15 a	8 37 m, 9 34 a
Fri. 7	......	5 24	6 33	3 26 m, 4 4 a	9 32 m, 10 31 a
Sat. 8	......	5 24	6 34	4 36 m, 5 6 a	10 31 m, 11 39 a
Sun. 9	Whit Sunday.	5 24	6 34	5 56 m, 6 6 a	11 53 m
Mon. 10	......	5 24	6 35	7 13 m, 7 4 a	0 45 m, 1 6 a
Tues. 11	St. Barnabas.	5 24	6 35	8 23 m, 8 1 a	1 42 m, 2 18 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

PAYNE—May 12th, at Bournemouth, the wife of Henry Wood Payne, of a son.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

COFFEY—June 2nd, at Bhosawal, Mr. W. J. H. Coffey, Head Station Master, G. I. P. R., aged 26 years, leaving a widow and a child and a very large circle of friends and relations to mourn the irreparable loss—in life truly beloved in death deeply regretted.—*R. I. P.*

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLINE—May 30th, at Lucknow, the wife of Mr. C. E. Cline, O and R. Railway, of a daughter.
JOSEPH—May 29th, at Ajmere, Rajpootana, the wife of Captain F. W. Joseph, Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1878.

IN continuation of some remarks we made lately on the necessity for a thorough change of educational policy in India, we would point out that the full value of extended vernacular education among the peasantry has scarcely been as yet appreciated. The great want of the peasant class in India is—forethought. A man whose ideas are strictly limited to what he has seen and felt is not likely to use his thoughts on a combination of future possibilities. From his childhood the peasant is accustomed to till the ground and to sell or eat the produce year by year. In good years he eats more and dresses better, and in famines he is helpless. His father was able to procure some six or seven hundred rupees to spend on his marriage by mortgaging his land, and he hopes to be able to obtain a like sum when required. His experience has shown him that money can be got by signing a paper, and the full meaning of what he is doing he cannot receive. He is quite unable to understand that a combination of evils in one single year,—short crop, want of water, &c.,—may make the bond he has signed, and is unable to meet, his chains to bind him in life-long slavery. A casual enquirer among the peasantry will find that in 99 per cent. of cases, where money has been borrowed, it is for something totally unnecessary—almost invariably for marriage expenses. The family savings, as well as a considerable sum borrowed, go in this way. These savings sometimes amount to some hundreds of rupees, but there is always an additional sum to be borrowed. It is this marvellous inability to look beyond the immediate future that is the great cause of the peasant's indebtedness. Again, when once the bond has been signed with his mark, a rude imitation of a ploughshare, the peasant takes no pains to find out if the accounts of the money-lender are correct, as he pays off his debt. He cannot read, and he has barely enough arithmetic to ascertain the total of two and two. Consequently, the usurer says what he pleases, and perplexes the peasant with an intricate arrangement of debit and credit, with the invariable result of showing that he is more, rather than less, in debt. Enormous sums of money are annually drained from the peasantry, which would be saved to him by a little education. In itself education will neither make a clever nor a provident man; but it will enable the man of ordinary abilities to calculate the future to his advantage and not to discount it. Not only so; but the mere training of the mind by the effort of learning will render possible the labour of calculating future chances. The power of the usurer lies almost entirely in his knowledge of "the three Rs." All his unlawful gains, over and above the stipulated sums, are due to the fact that he is the only one of the two parties who can read, write, or calculate.

It should be the great aim of education in India to enable every individual to protect himself. It is no use having elaborate laws dependent on a written form of contract, if one of the contracting parties can neither comprehend the original contract nor check the working of it. It is the want of that comprehension which education gives that causes the peasant to hate the civil courts with such a bitter hatred. These courts never appear to him as protectors, but invariably as oppressors. They are to him the servants of the usurer, and the cry that the Sirkar only cares for Bunnias is the natural result. Not only, as we showed in our former article, is the present system of a preponderance in the higher education, enabling the oppressing classes to become the executive of Government, but it is giving the lives and labour of the people into their hands as well.

This necessity for educating the people in their villages is perhaps the most burning question in India. They should have every inducement to learn, and they are very willing to take advantage of opportunities, but the village schools are few, and the Brahmin teachers discourage all but Brahmins or Marwarees and their like. Every taluka should have many schools, not one or two, and in the large villages only, and the teachers should be koonbees. The natural ability of the peasant is much greater than is often supposed. He is shrewd in his own line, but reading, writing, and arithmetic are away in the clouds, and they are the instruments of his oppression, not of his freedom as they ought to be. "A little knowledge" is only dangerous when the owner tries to use it out of its range. The Indian peasant is not in the position of an English labourer, who often could not read or write, though that reproach is passing away. He is in the position of a small farmer, farming his own land, and with his own hands. Under our laws where writing plays so great a part, and where documentary evidence is so crushing, not to read and write means a daily possible ruin. Those who know the districts can tell of actually hundreds of forged bonds in some villages, which, when well got up, are as powerful as real ones. There is at this present moment *nothing to prevent any village usurer from getting the greater part of a village into his hands, without having a claim to any single acre.* Not only so, but such things are done. What is there, when once a customer has put his mark to paper, to prevent the usurer from writing whatever he chooses above it? Collusion with the village officers would be easy, and the signatories could never disprove such documentary evidence. No wonder that there are riots, and slittings of Marwaree noses; the wonder is that more are not slit. Educate to the fullest of our means, but let the benefit of education fall on those who want them most—on those who are absolutely at the mercy of pen, ink, and paper. It is well that attention should be called to this great question. Abolish one "High School," with its daily murder of the inoffensive English classics, and the means to establish a hundred village schools are at hand.

TO-DAY the Derby will be run, and a good many people will lose money and a good many will win. However distressing such a fact may be to the moralist who cannot conceive why any sane man should stake his money upon the running of a mere quadruped, we are afraid that gambling is one of the inherent blemishes of human nature. There is no authentic record that gambling flourished in the days of Adam and Eve or during the Mosaic period, but when we look at the human nature of to-day and consider how little it is altered in its principal features by the attrition of ages, it would be at least pardonable to suspect that more than one simple Jew of the ancient days has had a little bet upon something or other. It is difficult to believe that an imaginative people such as the ancient Hebrews were could have lived and died without numbers of their race feeling that their ox, or their ass, or their maidservant, was better than somebody else's ox, ass, or maidservant, and offering to prove it under a penalty—otherwise a bet. History, since the days of the Israelites, has recorded many extraordinary bets; and does not Chaucer tell a delicious tale, with a moral, which has gambling for one of its most prominent features? In these days, the spirit of gambling still mingles with our blood. In England we have many illustrations of the fact as well as on the less moral Continent. In the East, we find Chinamen the most inveterate attendants in gambling saloons; Hindoos, Parsees, Mahomedans, all full of speculation; and who can doubt that on the steppes of Tartary many a greasy old pack of cards could be found, while many a race is run either for wives or flocks? American humourists have delighted in telling stories about bets, and, indeed, as if it were to prove how thoroughly gambling is a national trait, one of the commonest expressions to be met with in the United States is, "you bet!" An American humourist—there are so many that we do not remember which it was—has attempted to hit off the mania of his countrymen for gambling. Two miners were cast ashore on an island. For want of something better to do, they played cards for each other's clothes, and in a short time one fellow was wearing all the clothing while the other was glad of the shadow of a tree. Soon the clothes got worn out, and both men stood on equal terms; so they gambled for pebbles day and night, had many a tremendous row over their respective winnings and losings; and when at last they were rescued by a passing ship, the captain found them in a state of mortal hatred to each other, because one had netted more pebbles than his comrade; and indeed they were quarrelling so violently that they insisted upon his being referee before they would listen to his proposal to save them. In England, a story was told some years ago by *Punch*, which, although apparently irreverent, was evidently expressly meant to satirise the gambling spirit that takes its place among the other spirits of man. A miner in the Black Country was on his deathbed, and the pastor was endeavouring to soothe him by telling him of that other land where there are angels flying about. The miner listened attentively, and then asked if he would get wings, and the answer was affirmative. "And will you have wings, too?" was the next question—also answered in a hopeful affirmative. The miner then intimated that when his friend the pastor went "there," he "would fly him for a sov.," and this offer was his expiring effort. "Love rules the court, the camp, the grove," and very often so does gambling. The spirit develops itself at a very early age. The urchen who plays at pitch-and-toss for ha'pence or footmen's buttons, the schoolboy who becomes excited over his game of marbles—both are gamblers only differing in degree from the gentlemen who lose their money at baccarat or *trente-et-quarante*, or who stake their fortune on the shaky basis of a "correct tip" for the Derby.

When, therefore, we find the spirit of gambling so omnipotent, the most reasonable thing that philosophers who are bent upon the improvement of their species can do is to divert it into the most harmless channels. We have had moral philosophers in the Government of India, and have them still, but we are not aware that they have done much beyond causing the more human part of the population to echo Swinburne's agonised erotic outburst—

"Come down and relieve us from Virtue,
Our Lady of Pain!"

They thought they recognised a great evil in the Umballa Lottery, which most people used to look upon as a very harmless speculation, and they resolved that it should be suppressed; so suppressed it was, and newspapers were forbidden to advertise any lottery unless they had first received the sanction of Government. Probably the Puritanic measure would have been completely successful, but unfortunately it did not reckon with the omnipresent spirit of gambling. Englishmen in India could not also be on Epsom Downs, and they felt it would be very hard if they were debarred altogether from any participation in the excitement which the Derby annually occasions to their countrymen at home; so they cast about for means to relieve their feelings. Notwithstanding the Government of India's virtuous decree against the Umballa Sweep, they found that they could get up lotteries elsewhere. Their determination to get a little excitement out of the greatest English sporting event was not to be suppressed by the mere abolition of one great lottery, and the consequence has been just what might have been expected. We do not believe that one anna less has been invested in mild Derby speculations this year than was the case when the Umballa Lottery had reached the height of its prosperity. In private houses nothing has been more common than to hear individuals talking about the coming Race. Each of course had his fancy, which he was willing to back. And here we may remark how singular it is that people thousands of miles away from England annually get possessed of the most positive ideas about the merits of horses they never saw. How they get these ideas, or rather beliefs, it is difficult to say. It is partly by reading sporting papers, and partly by listening to the oracular sporting authority who is to be found in every club or private circle of friends. One man says St. Joseph is certain to win; another pooh-poohs the idea, and says he knows that the great favourite is really Sefton; while a third winks and hopes sarcastically that they will not all find themselves fooled by Flashman. The result is, as debates grow warmer, that bets are made by each sporting individual on the horse he fancies. Sometimes ladies join in the fun. Hearing so much sporting talk going on around them, they imagine they know as much about it as anybody else—which they probably do—and induce bets for kid gloves, one of the most delusive kinds of bet a man can make, as, for obvious reasons, it is "heads I win, tails you lose," for the lady. In private clubs the ordinary Derby sweepstakes have been swollen much beyond their ordinary proportions, the way each member looks at the matter being this—You see, I cannot put into the Umballa this year, so I will just invest the rupees in my own Club Sweep. In this way, what would practically have gone into the Umballa Lottery gets an outlet by fifty other means—either in clubs, private houses, or "tosses" regarding a multiplicity of subjects. "Knowing ones" also know that despite the Government of India's prohibitions there has been a pretty big sweep at Umballa this year. A firm of the name of "Simpkin" has been sending private circulars round India, dated from Umballa, and a large number of people have invested Rs. 10 in one of "Simpkin's" tickets, so that we hear the sweep is likely to amount to about £11,000; besides this, "Simpkin" has let it be very widely known that he intends to have a supplementary sweep for subscribers who have sent their money too late to be in time for the first lottery. When we see, therefore, that the Government of India's interference with the original Umballa Lottery—which never did any harm to anybody we have heard of except those who felt aggrieved because they had not won the first prize—has not abated harmless speculations in Derby results, but has, if anything, increased them, we think it would be wise if it retraced its steps and resolved to leave Umballa lotteries alone, as being beneath its notice. The Umballa Sweep, managed by a committee of officers in whose integrity the public could confide, was a respectable institution of the country; but its abolition, by opening the way to people who use a *nom de plume*, and whom nobody knows anything about, will probably be the means of introducing abuses which the public and the Government may alike have reason to regret.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF THE 17TH MAY.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's s.s. Mongolia, Captain Alfred Coleman, arrived in Bombay harbour at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon with the English Mails of the 17th May. She left Aden on the 29th ult. at 1-50 p.m. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs A W Baird, Mr R Campbell, Mr Mushat, Mrs James, Major Warter, Mr J Harrison, Mrs Lilly, Mrs Forbes Sargent and two children, Mr Plowden, Mr J Kingsmill, Miss M A C Crawford, Mr F Garlic, Mr B W P King, Sergt C Saunders, Mrs Repton, Miss Jones.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Farren, Capt Featherstonehaugh, Mr Waddington, Mr S Platt, Mr W Platt, Lt Col Hay.

FROM SUEZ.

Mr A David, Capt C Woodhouse.

FROM ADEN.

Mr Mahomed Salay, Mr J L Ramos, Mr J Worohna.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 17.

ALTHOUGH Count Schouvaloff has now been in St. Petersburg for more than a week, nobody seems as yet to have the least idea either as to what is the exact purport of his mission, or as to what progress it is making. We have, of course, rumours in abundance. One day we are told the prospect is bright; the next day it is described as dark. Until, however, Count Schouvaloff's return to London—which is expected to take place next Tuesday evening—I don't suppose we shall have any really trusworthy information on the subject. One thing is remarked to-day as offering reasons for hoping for a favourable result; that is that the Russian journals have received notice to abstain from the bitterly anti-English articles in which they have been indulging for sometime past. I have spoken of the general uncertainty as to the object of Schouvaloff's mission; when, therefore, I proceed to tell you what is the general impression as to what he is doing, you will understand that I am speaking as the French put it, *sans toutes reserves*. Well, then, it is generally thought that Schouvaloff is not the bearer of anything like a definite proposal in black and white from this country. He has simply gone to state what in his opinion, and from his exceptional means of information, appear to be the wishes of England. It will be his principal duty to see whether the Czar can or cannot accept these views. Unfortunately, as so frequently happens in public affairs, the main and national question is considerably complicated by points of purely personal interest. Schouvaloff is generally regarded as one of the first favourites in the running for the Chancellorship of the Empire, which Gortschakoff is likely to leave vacant before long. He has, therefore, a number of rivals at Court, who will be only too glad to defeat his international mission with the view of damaging his personal prospects. Turning to another point in the situation, there have been various rumours throughout the week as to the action of General Todleben. The report that he had consented to withdraw from the vicinity of Constantinople, on condition that the Turks simultaneously began the evacuation of the fortresses, has proved to be unfounded. As a matter of fact, the Russian General, in place of receding, seems to have somewhat advanced on the road to the Turkish capital. The insurrection in the Rhodope mountains still continues, and seems to be rather on the increase than the decrease. Among the other alarming features of this movement, is the rumour that the rebels have gained possession of two of the Balkan Passes. It is quite intelligible under these circumstances that Todleben should have threatened the Porte—as he is reported to have done—that he would soon proceed to severe measures of repression against the insurgents, if the Turkish authorities themselves did not succeed in bringing them to reason. Finally, as to the Eastern Question, you will perhaps be interested to hear that one of the rumours of the hour is that Russia is not indisposed to abandon her claim to the port of Batoum. The idea is said to prevail, that, before that port could come to be of any service, much more money would have to be spent upon it than the finances of Russia can be expected to bear. Another rumour of Asiatic importance to-day is that the people of Kars have grown to be very restless, and that a rising against the Russian authorities is one of the probabilities of the near future. I will, of course, assume that our Government has had no desire to cripple Russia; but there can be no doubt that the inordinate length to which the negotiations have stretched has had the result of immensely weakening the position of Russia and correspondingly strengthening ours. Thus we have seen as one result of the delay that Turkey, from being absolutely powerless, finds herself once more in the command of a powerful army, whose enmity is to be deeply feared, and whose alliance is well worth seeking. Then there has come the Roumelian insurrection, which together with the refusal to surrender the fortresses seriously threatens the rear of the Russian position. And, finally, we now have the news that the same dangers are beginning to threaten the Muscovites in Asia as well as in Europe.

You will know from a telegraphic despatch, which I sent you on Monday night, that the Opposition have at last determined to challenge the policy of the Government. Towards the close of last week there was a good deal of confusion in the Liberal ranks. Mr. Chamberlain, making himself the spokesman of the malcontents below the gangway, gave notice of a motion, which was in sweeping and general condemnation of the action of the Ministry. The front Opposition Bench were thrown into consternation by this move, and most of them—Lord Hartington among the rest—declared that they would have none of it. At last, it came to be understood that the leader of the Opposition was willing to give the Government battle, but that the ground he would choose was that already taken up by Mr. Fawcett—namely, a condemnation of the removal of the Indian troops to Europe without the previous consent of Parliament. Lord Hartington's motion, after some preliminary negotiations with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was fixed for next Monday; and on the same day the subject will be discussed in the House of Lords.

We have had a strange week in Parliament. No work whatever has been done; but we have had sittings of almost unparalleled length and almost unprecedented excitement. On Monday next the Irish Sunday Closing Bill was put down for discussion. It was about two o'clock on the morning of Tuesday when the Bill was reached; and the opponents of the measure at once objected that the hour was unseasonable for the discussion of a question so important. The supporters of the Bill replied that the minority opposed to it had been so unscrupulous in their means of trying to defeat it that they deserved no further consideration. The result was a long drawn out and wearisome battle of obstruction, First, there was a motion to report progress; then a motion that the debate be adjourned; the next that the Chairman leave the chair; and so on through the whole gamut of dilatory motions. Occasionally, in the small hours of the morning, there were scenes of some small excitement. Thus Mr. A M. Sullivan and the Chancellor of the Exchequer had upon a point a very lively passage of arms. But, on the whole, the fight was conducted with a solemnity and a stupidity that were appalling. A number of men—worn, pale, and seedy—spoke mechanically and wearily for some minutes; and then a division was called for and gone through amid solemn silence. It was 25 minutes past 9 on the morning of Tuesday when the wrangle was brought to an end. I should not omit to mention a rather amusing squabble that had taken place in the earlier hours of the evening. Among the Irish members is Mr. E. Dwyer Gray, son of the late Sir John Gray, and proprietor of the Dublin *Freeman's Journal*. Mr. Gray is an able man, and a decidedly skilful debater, but he has a terribly weak and squeaky voice, which makes his speeches something of an affliction to his audience. While he was speaking on Monday night, Sir Charles Russell, who, though fifty years of age, has something of the flightiness of youth, indulged in some ventriloquistic imitations of the voice of the member for County Tipperary. The baronet is reported to have mewed like a cat in the most realistic fashion. I need not attempt to describe to you the boiling fever of indignation into which the Irish members were thrown by this insult to one of their number, and a great row accordingly ensued. Mr. Gray, however, did not apparently share the general excitement, for he kept so far cool as to be able to make a very happy retort to his mimic. He said he had regarded the interruption of Sir Charles Russell as merely an example of Darwinian development. He was assured, went on Mr. Gray, that the hon. member could imitate the sounds of other animals in the most natural manner. Everybody laughed at this insinuation of asininity against Sir Charles Russell; and most people I think felt that the rebuke was very well deserved. Last night we had another sitting of storm and tumult. In the course of a wearisome debate on the Estimates, Mr. Parnell called in question a ruling by the Chairman. For doing this, he was called vehemently to task by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who laid down rather rashly the doctrine, that the decision of the Chairman was absolute, and could not be appealed from. An angry controversy, which lasted for more than three hours, was the result. In the course of the debate, a Mr. T. Cave, one of the members for Barnstaple, who up to this evening had never been heard of, made a vehement attack on Mr. Parnell. He called him a "conspirator," accused him of impertinence, and wound up by declaring that he was a "curse to the kingdom." I need scarcely tell you that this violent diatribe produced terrible commotion, and that unfortunate Mr. Cave was taught in the end to regret his unwise intervention in the fray.

The attempt on the life of the German Emperor has struck everybody with surprise and horror. It was generally supposed that if there were a sovereign in the world who might rely on the love of his subjects, that sovereign was the present ruler of Germany. The more Conservative papers endeavour, of course, to attach political importance to the crime; and Hoedel is raised to the dignity of a political agent. From what I have read of the ill-starred youth, however, he appears to me to be simply a half starved, ill-educated, feather-brained creature, who shot at the Emperor by way of making a sensation, and in obedience to a mere craze.

I said something last week of the presentation of an address from the Non-conformists to Lord Russell in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the repeal of the Test and Corporation's Act. I regret that since that day the venerable peer has been seriously ill. One day this week it was thought that the end had come at last. There has, however, been a rally to-day. It is quite possible, however, that, before you receive these lines, the old man will have passed the gates of everlasting silence. As I telegraphed to you last Monday, a heavy affliction has fallen upon Mr. Bright. His wife died on Monday last. The calamity was the greater from the awful suddenness with which it took place. The unfortunate lady was apparently in good health up to a few moments before her death, and her illness did not last for more than a minute or two. Her husband was in London at the time; and when, in obedience to a telegram, he reached Rochdale, he found a corpse before him. The funeral took place yesterday with the simplicity characteristic of Quakerism, and the bereaved husband is described as having been painfully moved.

A curious poisoning case has just ended at Edinburgh in the conviction of the accused. Chantrelle, a French tutor, was charged with having poisoned his wife with opium. The story told at the trial was sufficiently painful. Chantrelle had seduced his future wife when she was sixteen and one of his pupils; and their marriage life had been one of continual quarrel. The unfortunate woman, it was proved, had on several occasions to seek the protection of the police. Chantrelle was one of the best known, and, among some circles, one of the most popular men in Edinburgh. He was particularly fond of literary society, and I know several journalists who were intimately acquainted with him. They describe him as a fascinating blackguard.

The Bagot case is approaching its conclusion. Mrs. Bagot has been examined and cross-examined at great length. She is described as pale, worn, with a hectic colour and a glittering eye—the remains, in fact, of a prematurely aged woman. She gave her evidence firmly, but without flippancy. Her story was that her husband had first gone through a sham marriage with her; and that afterwards, finding she was in the family way, he repented of his villainy and legally married her. Of course, she denied all the charges of improper behaviour, which had been brought against her. Her sister, Miss Verner, has also been examined, and she, too, utterly repudiated the accusations which the counsel on the other side had so freely scattered.

Mr. Hardy and Sir Charles Adderley ceased to exist on last Tuesday, when they took their seats in the House of Peers, the one as Lord Cranbrook, the other as Lord Norton. Two new members took their places in the House of Commons during the week. Lord Lewisham was elected without opposition for West Kent, and Mr. B. T. Williams, J. P. for Caermarthen. We are to-day anxiously expecting news from three constituencies—Oxford, Reading, and County Down. In the first, the return of the Conservative candidate is practically settled; in the other two, the result is more doubtful.

The Duke of Connaught was betrothed on last Monday to the Princess Louisa Margaretta, one of the daughters of Prince Frederick Charles. Parliament will soon be asked to sanction and make the necessary allowances for this new matrimonial arrangement.

The attempt at arbitration between masters and workmen in the factory town of Lancashire has culminated in disorder and violence. On Tuesday last a vain effort was made to reconcile the conflicting claims, and on Wednesday the storm broke. In Blackburn the house of Mr. Jackson, a prominent member of the Masters' Association, was wrecked, and his carriage burned, while his wife and child narrowly escaped in the murderous *melée*. Mr. Jackson, who himself was slightly wounded, has been hitherto regarded as a liberal, even a generous employer, of conciliatory manners, considerate but resolute. Probably his firmness irritated the mob. Unfortunately his impartiality has not disarmed them. Although quiet appeared to have been restored on the arrival of a few troops of cavalry from Preston, the appearance was deceptive. On Thursday rioting was renewed in Burnley, and it was found necessary to read the Riot Act and clear the streets. An isolated but very serious outrage is reported from Osbaldworth: three men dangerously wounded by pistol shot. Although early on Friday morning two mills were burned down in Manchester, on the whole the excitement seems somewhat abated. There are rumours of a compromise, but whether this will be accepted by the large mill-owners is very doubtful.

THE VOYAGE OF THE ST. OSYTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The steamer St. Osyth with the Clydesdale, and the Helen Scott towed by a steam-tug, arrived here yesterday. As these ships have been 24 days coming from Bombay to Suez, it may interest some of your readers who have friends on board, if I give you a few particulars of the voyage, which seems to have been unnecessarily long, and has not improved either the temper of the passengers or the condition of the artillery horses. I have enquired from naval officers the cause of the delay, and they all say it was a blunder on the part of the Bombay authorities to pick out two of the largest of the hired transports to be towed by one steamer. The sailing ships Clydesdale and Helen Scott, towed by the St. Osyth, left Bombay harbour on the 30th April, and for three days they got on fairly well; from that period they encountered head-winds, and they did not arrive in Aden till 10 p.m. on the 9th May 1878. The steamer having repaired her engines, they left Aden on the morning of the 11th May, and soon after passing Perim they encountered strong head-winds, which made towing very difficult. About mid-day on the 18th, one of the hawsers connecting the St. Osyth with the Clydesdale gave way, and the second hawser was either let go or broke immediately after, and the two sailing ships were allowed to look after themselves. The Clydesdale, a large wooden ship, very high out of the water, was driven back by the wind, and passed very close to the Helen Scott. At one moment not more than 20 feet divided the two ships, and there seemed every probability of a collision. By good seamanship the two vessels were kept apart. I know nothing about ships, but the sailors inform me that at one time both vessels were in the greatest danger. With great difficulty the hawsers were attached and the struggle against wind and waves recommenced. At last it was found necessary to signal to some passing steamer to send assistance to them from Suez, and on the 22nd a small steamer met them about 90 miles down the Gulf of Suez, and the steam-tug brought up the Helen Scott. It remains to be seen how these three hired transports will get to Malta. One thing, however, is quite evident to all, and that is that it is unsafe to send two heavy ships towed by one steamer.

Suez, May 24. ALPHA.

OFFICERS WHO DO VERY LITTLE FOR THE SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Many officers would be very much obliged if they could learn why a number of subaltern officers do so little for the service to which they have the honour to belong. Take, for instance, the cavalry. We find some subaltern officers who are continually on the sick list or on sick leave. This is of course the cause of increased duty being thrown on those who do duty. They have their own to do and also that of their comrades, who are scarcely ever fit to take a fair share of what falls to their own lot. Many officers go to the hills in this country because they are not well. Many go home to England. The result is that a few hard-working subalterns have the whole of the regimental work to do, while the *unwell* fellows are enjoying themselves at all the delightful places to be found. When promotion comes these men (the *unfits*) are pushed on and tell you they have as much right to the steps they get as their hard-working brother officers who have done their subaltern's work for them. It is rather unsatisfactory for the working men. A subaltern does not mind so much acting for an absent paymaster, adjutant, or quarter-master in addition to his own duties, but he does object to see unfit subalterns lying by on the sick list well enough to ride about the course and dine out, but not well enough to do the duty they are paid for. It does happen that some men who are always at their posts when wanted have to do the duties of some who never are at their posts when wanted. This can hardly be right. Are the medical officers aware of these things? Good nature may sometimes do a great deal of harm. There was a grand old rule at one time which made a sick man keep to his quarters while he was so, and do his duty when he was not. If a man has to spend most of his time in the service on the sick list, that man might just as well be out of the service most of his time. We are strict enough about soldiers, but why not be more particular about the actual *service* of officers. An officer who is on the sick list is not doing any service. In the army there is a very great feeling of obedience to orders amongst subaltern officers, *but*, when some of the subaltern officers are kept on the sick list and allowed to ride, drive, and walk about, dine out, &c., it is very vexatious indeed to the hard-working few who have to do their duties. Sick officers ought not to "dine out."

A.

SEATS FOR LADIES IN TRAMWAY CARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The suggestion in your issue of date for the Tramway Company to allot one single bench in each car for the exclusive use of ladies, is, I consider, a very wise one; and if the Company would act accordingly, I believe I need assure them, through the medium of your columns, that our sex will be relieved from that which disturbs our olfactory sense by the odour from the bulk of those who travel by the Tramway.

LIZZY.

DISRATING OF OFFICERS AND SEAMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent who writes on the question of disrating on board ship in your issue of yesterday, carefully avoids answering any of my questions, and contents himself with trying to undervalue the certificates of the Board of Trade. This is very like a man sawing through a ladder on which he is standing; for, as I remarked in my first letter, it is only by a Board of Trade certificate that any man can command a merchant ship. I cannot help admiring your correspondent's good sense in declining to enter into a "controversy" with "an unknown and irate officer," if he commences by cutting the ground away from under his own feet.

The object of my first letter was to show that if a shipmaster wishes to gratify his ill-feeling at the expense of his officers, there is nothing to stop him, unless such cases as the one in point are thoroughly sifted and the incompetence fully and clearly proved. How can this be done, but by having "nautical men" present during the enquiry? By "nautical men" I mean men of some standing, and who might be taken as authorities on nautical points.

Another point which your correspondent scouts altogether, is whether when a man has been disrated he can be forced to work after the ship's arrival in port. To illustrate this point more clearly, let us suppose that a person on shore engages a clerk for a year, agreeing to pay him so much monthly, and afterwards considers him unfit for the post, he thereupon reduces him to an inferior position, with only half the stipulated salary and refuses to let him go till the expiration of the year. Perhaps some of your readers will say if such conduct would be legal, and whether the clerk would get 14 days' hard labour if he refused to sweep out the office? When a shipmaster disrates a man the terms of agreement are broken in the same way, and it seems to me only just and reasonable that the whole agreement should be cancelled at the earliest opportunity.

In conclusion, I desire to say that I have never seen any officer degraded to the rank of seaman, though I have seen several sent to their cabins, and I emphatically deny that it is customary amongst the better class of shipmasters so to degrade their officers, even though incompetent.

You will, I have no doubt, see the necessity of my again subscribing myself,

AN OFFICER OF THE BRITISH MERCANTILE MARINE.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOSAWUL, JUNE 3.

A HEAVY gloom has been thrown over this place, and, in fact, all over the line, owing to the very sudden and unexpected death of Mr. W. J. H. Coffey, the head station master of this place, by sunstroke and fever of a few hours' duration. Mr. Coffey died yesterday about 7-30 p.m. To the last moment Dr. Sullivan was with him. Mr. Coffey was just promoted to the post of District Railway Inspector, and had he lived would have soon proceeded to Sholapore. During his lifetime he won the confidence and the good opinion of his superiors and the respect and esteem of his fellow workmen and subordinates. He was a colour sergeant in the G. I. P. R. Volunteers, and his remains were taken to their last resting place attended not only by a large number of Volunteers, but by the band of that corps and by Mr. Maurice, the Traffic Manager, Mr. Abbot, the Locomotive Superintendent, Mr. Pollen of the C. S., and a very large concourse of people.

THE STATE OF THE BOMBAY FAMINE DISTRICTS.

THE following letter has been received by the Deccan and Khandeish Famine Relief Committee from their agent:—

MADHET STATION, MAY 28.

DEAR SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of two separate supplies of money, of one thousand rupees each.

I have spent eight days in travelling from Sholapoor round by the Sangolah taluka through Pandharpoor to this station. Dr. Blaney said that a brief report would suffice, I may afterwards give a longer account but meantime I shall refer briefly to the five subjects mentioned by Dr. Blaney, in his letter to me, namely food, clothing, cattle, agricultural implements and disease.

1. Food.—The people are living for the most part on the seeds (erroneously called grass seeds) of wild plants which are found pretty generally within a mile or two of most of the villages. These seeds seem to me to be capable of supplying sufficient nourishment to those who are compelled to gather and eat them. Without these seeds, the bulk of the people would have been absolutely without food, except what could have been got by begging.

A fall of rain will for the most part *put an end to this food supply*, and even already in one or two districts where showers have fallen the supply has been curtailed; what the people are to do between the time when the monsoons sets in and the time when the leaves and vegetable, (which they lived on mostly during last monsoon) are forthcoming, is a problem to be solved.

2. Clothing—Many of the Maratha women are very badly clothed as bad as the worst clothed Mahars and Mangs. The Mahars and Mangs are, generally speaking, badly clothed. The men seem to be better of, probably because their coarse blankets are very lasting and the rest of their clothing is scanty at all times.

3. Cattle.—The loss in cattle has been very great, and in some instances so great as to make it impossible for the ryots to cultivate his ground. Cows are extremely scarce.

4. Agricultural Implements.—These have been kept by the ryots.

5. Disease.—There was a remarkable immunity from disease. Occasionally there were several cases of intermittent fever in a village, but very little else. In one village a number of people were suffering from guinea worms but that was localized to one district.

When we got the sick and feeble of a village turned out, they presented a miserable appearance, but in nearly every case the emaciated people had been sufferers from the beginning of the famine.

The deaths are very few so that it cannot be said that people are dying for want of food. There is danger, I think, of deaths occurring from that cause in the first months of the monsoon.

The help which Mr. Kassinath N. Deval and I gave in the villages was given to only the most needy and most helpless. Where such help was given the people may be tided over the time when they will be most sorely pinched. In every village the number of those who live by begging is largely increased.

During our eight days journeying we spent a little over a thousand rupees. Mr. Kassinath N. Deval has now fully eighteen hundred rupees in his possession. He is going now to the Malshers taluka which we did not visit.

Many say that I have been greatly pleased with Mr. Deval. I think the Committee have been fortunate in securing him for their agent.

Herewith I send a note of the way in which the money was desposed of—I am, &c.

D. MACDONALD.

BOMBAY UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

AT the annual meeting for the year ending 31st March 1878, held on the 3rd instant, Mr. W. Maidment addressed the meeting as follows:—"The institution in connection with which we have assembled this evening was established in October 1848, close upon 30 years ago, and I think we have reason to congratulate ourselves on the progress which it has made and the success which it has achieved. Now when it is considered that its affairs were not subjected to the scrutiny of an actuary until 1874, and that they then passed through a satisfactory ordeal, I think it will be admitted that much credit is due to the Directors to whom the management of its affairs has from time to time been entrusted. I will not anticipate the details which will be laid before you in the annual report, but I may be allowed to say that the capital of the Widows' Branch has been increased since 1st April 1877 by nearly Rs. 49,000, more than one half of that sum by "Deposits," and the remainder by interest. The amount to the credit of this Branch in H. M.'s Treasury has thus been increased from Rs. 3,68,568-13-4 to Rs. 4,17,435-9-0. There has been a net increase of 18 to our roll of subscribers which on 31st March last numbered 318. There have been six casualties by death, to which extent the widows' pension list has been increased. As a set off against such increase, however, must be taken into account two widows having died during the year. In the Life Assurance Branch there have been three accessions against one member deceased. The Children's Branch, which is in its infancy, does not call for remark beyond noting the gratifying fact that the Secretary of State for India has authorised 6 per cent. interest being allowed on the balances to its credit. You will observe that the affairs of the institution have been engaging the attention of the Government of India, and in view to give effect to their wishes, I have given notice of two motions which I shall move at the proper time."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

STATEMENT BY SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

Sir Stafford Northcote, in presenting the diplomatic correspondence with Russia to the Commons this evening, said the British Government had accepted the invitation from Germany to a Conference, which was to meet on the 13th instant for the free discussion of the Treaty of San Stefano, on the understanding that the other Powers accepted. Lord Beaconsfield, Lord Salisbury, and Lord Odo Russell, he said, would represent England.

NOTICE OF MOTION BY MR. HANBURY.

Mr. R. W. Hanbury, Member for Tamworth, gave notice of a motion of censure on the unbecoming language used by Mr. Gladstone in his article against the employment of Indian troops which has appeared in the *Nineteenth Century*.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

BERLIN, JUNE 3.

The Emperor William is doing well, and is gaining strength.

THE COMING CONGRESS.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

The forthcoming Congress is regarded with universal satisfaction, but some of the London papers have their misgivings as to the result.

The chief members of the British Ministry will go to the Congress.

Safvet Pasha has been appointed to represent Turkey.

THE ARMIES IN NATIVE STATES.

In the Commons last night, the Under-Secretary for India, in reply to a question said, it was not the intention of the Government to interfere in the number of troops maintained by the Native Princes in India.

LATEST DERBY BETTING.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

The following is the latest betting on the principal horses entered for the Derby:

100 to 30	against	Sir Joseph.
5 to 1	—	Insulaire.
6 to 1	—	Bonnie Scotland.
6 to 1	—	Thurio.
100 to 9	—	Sefton.
100 to 8	—	Cyprus.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JUNE 3.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Patna, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here yesterday.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 3.

The Hall Line Steamer Speke Hall left here to-day for Bombay.

LONDON, JUNE 3, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Surats strong.

The London Cotton Market has been strong.

Fair Dhollers	5d.
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-8⅜

The Manchester Market has been firm.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80
4½ per cent. do.	80
5½ per cent. do.	89
3 per cent. Consols for Account	96½ ex-coupon
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	111⅛
Bar Silver	53⅜

Departure—Speke Hall.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, JUNE 3, 7-33 A. M.

Mail Steamer Gwalior, from China, arrived.

GALLE, JUNE 4, 7-57 A. M.

Mail Steamer Deccan, from Calcutta, arrived.

GALLE, JUNE 4, 12-4 P. M.

Mail Steamer Tanjore, from Australia, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—JUNE 4.

CANNANORE, 5-35 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S.; thermometer 89; max. 80; min. 75; barometer 29·78. Fall of rain 3 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather fine; wind N.W. 4; thermometer 91·0; barometer 29·838.

BANGALORE, 4-15 p.m.—Weather fair; wind N.N.E., N.W.

TUTICORIN, 5 p.m.—Weather fair; wind E., thermometer 94; barometer 29 78.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather clear; wind W.S.W. strong; thermometer 96.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	......	1s. 8 7-16d.	per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 8⅜d.	"
Credits,	3 " "	1s. 8 11-16	"
Documents,	3 " "	1s. 8¾d.	"

BURST OF THE MONSOON AT COCHIN.

WE have been favoured with the following telegram received in Bombay from Cochin, dated the 3rd inst.:—"The monsoon burst last night. Terrific thunderstorm." At this rate the monsoon should burst in Bombay on or about the 9th inst.

MR. HANBURY, who is now member for North Staffordshire, not for Tamworth, seems to be the rising hope of the Conservative Light Horse, whose chief mission in life it is to worry Mr. Gladstone. We do not know what the great Liberal statesman can have written to offend this gentleman's loyal feelings; but we fancy that, when the motion of censure on Mr. Gladstone comes on for discussion, Mr. Hanbury will share the fate of Mr. Chaplin in affording an apt illustration of the familiar line, "*Infelix puer, atque impar congressus Achilli.*"

THE House of Commons has already taken up the subject of the Government of India's despatch regarding the armies of Native States. The reply of the Under-Secretary of State to the question put to him on the subject is what is politely called an evasion. The Government of India has not yet dictated in so many words to Native Princes how many troops they should keep on foot; but the undoubted aim of their policy is to regulate and control this possible source of mischief to the Empire. But perhaps the strength of the armies of Native States is one of those questions which the Crown alone is competent to deal with, and which it is the duty of Ministers to keep out of the cognisance of Parliament?

THE unhealthiness of Colaba as the Bombay station for European troops has for some time caused the military authorities great uneasiness. The men suffer chiefly from fever, which is ascribed variously to the mangrove swamp on the Back Bay side of Colaba and to the bad liquor of the bazaar. We understand, however, that, as war seems to be far off for the present, it has been decided to try the effect of change of air by moving the artillery and as many men of the 66th as can be spared to Deolalee for the monsoon.

SOME progress has been made with the work of moving the two 18-ton guns to Malabar Point. Both guns had stuck in the Queen's Road, in front of the Marine Lines yesterday morning; and they remained there till yesterday evening, when the steam roller again took one of them in tow, and, with the help of a company of artillerymen from Colaba, who were harnessed by ropes to the hind wheels of the gun carriage, the gun was started again and dragged along at a good pace to the foot of Malabar Hill. How it is to be drawn up the hill is more than we can divine.

A COURT of enquiry held to ascertain if the Bombay volunteer who was recently robbed of his rifle was to blame for negligence has elicited the curious fact that the rifle was stolen out of a room in which the volunteer kept two more guns and some other valuable property, none of which was touched by the thief. Is it possible that the Martini rifle was taken to be used as a pattern?

WE regret to hear that Captain Earle, Paymaster, 6th Dragoon Guards, was thrown from his horse on Saturday morning at Umballa and killed on the spot.

WE are sorry to learn that cholera prevails at Hingolee to such an extent that the H. C. Cavalry with their families have had to move into camp. Several deaths having occurred. From Mominabad we also learn that cholera has appeared in the H. C. Cavalry, and a few men have fallen victims to the scourge. The 2nd Cavalry H. C. at Bolarum have also lost 36 out of 76 cholera cases.

WE see it stated that among the victims of cholera at Morar lately, died the person who was so well-known as the champion shot in India for three years in succession—Sergeant Bryon, 62nd Regiment.

ON Monday the 3rd inst., the case against the native editors of Surat and others was heard before Mr. Lely, for the last time, at Bulsar. After the examination of Mr. A. D. Younghusband, Assistant Collector, Surat, and a native policeman, who described what they saw of the riot on the morning of the 5th April last, two Mahomedan witnesses gave evidence as to the complicity of the fourth and fifth prisoners in the charges of inciting to riot, which were preferred against all the accused. No other evidence was ready that day; and the vakil for the prosecution applied for a week's adjournment, which, he said, was absolutely necessary to complete their case. In the absence of Mr. P. M. Mehta, Mr. Vussonjee argued for the defence that the prosecution has already had more than enough time to complete their enquiry since the arrest of the accused on the 11th May last; and that, if an adjournment was granted, the first three accused should be bailed. The magistrate said he could not bail them as he thought there was a *prima facie* case against them. Looking at all the circumstances brought to the court's notice, and in order to expedite the hearing, he adjourned the case until the 10th inst., on which day it will be resumed at Surat.

WE learn that the Viceroy has caused his thanks to be conveyed to the Hyderabad Contingent troops for their loyalty in volunteering their services in case of war.

WE learn that Lieut. Gubbins, H. C. Cavalry, with a polo team, intends proceeding to Poona shortly, having accepted the challenge to play a polo match there.

THE *Madras Times*—There will soon be material enough for an exciting volume on "Mysterious Disappearances in Southern India." The fate of Mr. Broughton, the Quinologist, has never been ascertained; his movements are shrouded in mystery. Now we are informed by telegram from Ootacamund of another mysterious disappearance. Mr. Fuller left Ootacamund for Davala fourteen days ago and has not since been heard of. It is surmised in his case that old gold shafts between Goodalore and Davala may account for the disappearance. The country side is being thoroughly searched. He is a son of Professor Fuller, of Aberdeen.

AT last the weather and its indications are to be systematically recorded. Mr. John Eliot, the Chief Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, has left Simla for Calcutta to make the necessary arrangements and organize a small staff, which will shortly return with him to Simla. For the next four months reports will be telegraphed thither daily, from some fifty observing stations in every part of India—from Peshawar to Colombo and from Kurrachee to Rangoon—and the information thus sent will be manipulated in a scientific manner and made public through the Press.

THE prospects in the Mysore famine districts continue to improve, good rain having fallen during the week ending the 25th May in every district. Good general rain also fell on the 29th. The official report says that "it was especially beneficial to the Toomkoor District, which hitherto had had very scanty showers, and where pressure was beginning to be felt. Prospects continue encouraging. Accounts from all quarters agree in describing the out-turn of the Vysakh crops as unusually good, and ploughing for the Kartik sowings has been very active. Prices fluctuate little, and there has been no marked change in the numbers on relief. Imports of grain by rail amounted to 1,261 tons, or 314 tons more than last week. From Bangalore 505 tons were exported to the interior, being 147 tons in excess of the week before. On Civil Relief Works, 9,236 persons were employed, showing an increase of 532. The increase was general but trifling. The Public Works Department gave occupation to 34,980 labourers, being less by 978 than in the previous week. In the Famine Hospitals there were 2,174 patients, or 45 more than last week. In receipt of the grain-dole in their villages were 9,392 infirm and bed-ridden persons, compared with 9,919 returned for last week. At Bangalore 1,428 paupers were dealt with."

THE Kulu correspondent of the Agra paper writes— "There have been an unusual number of pilgrims to the shrine of Manikeran this year, *inter alia*, an old lady from Gwalior, said here to be Scindia's great grandmother; and a great variety of fakeers, all more or less in the odour, not of sanctity, but of ashes and rascality. One of these rascals got flourishing his axe about so much, that though he did no harm, it was found necessary to take the will for the deed, and send him, much against *his* will, to interview a gentleman who will explain Sec. 307 I. P. C. to him. Government should not tolerate these fakeers going about armed with axes; there is an Act against European vagrancy, and there most certainly should be one against fakeers. The real errand of these vermin in the hills is, to get certain plants for poisons, love philtres, &c. Indeed, if a heavy flood, which once nearly destroyed Manikeram, were to do its work more effectually, and make a clean sweep of temple, priests, and worshippers, or if the great Father of Lies and fakeers were to suddenly appear in the midst of the sulphur springs, and carry off his interesting children, it would be no particular loss."

THE *Beacon*—Major Sandeman, Agent in Beloochistan to the Governor-General, arrived at Quetta about a fortnight ago. We mentioned lately that Major Sandeman was in close conference at Simla with the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjaub, the subject matter of deliberation being, we believe, the absorption of Sind into the country of the five rivers. The result of the conference has yet to transpire. Major Sandeman visited Khelat on his way to Quetta, and had an interview, of course, with the Khan, who sent a Sirdar of note and some followers a distance from Khelat to meet Major Sandeman, and escort him to the residence of the Khan. Khelat and the whole of Beloochistan are described to be in a state of tranquillity; the Sirdars are on good terms with the Khan; and the people have settled down quietly to the peaceful pursuits of husbandry.

THE *Pioneer*—It would be wrong to leave out the young chief of Ulwar from the list of those who, in view of the European difficulty, promptly offered their services to the Indian Government. As soon as he saw that Indian troops had been ordered on foreign service, His Highness the Maharao Rajah requested Dr. French Mullen, in charge of the Agency, to telegraph to Major Bradford the offer of 300 sepoys and 200 sowars; His Highness promising to pay the cost of drilling his contingent to the proper standard, as well as the cost of keep so long as the services of his troops might be wanted. His Highness wrote, moreover, to Major Bradford, regretting that it was not within his power to offer a larger contingent. The Maharao Rajah of Ulwar was installed, as our readers know, toward the end of last year, and so far has quite fulfilled the fair promise of his minority. Lately,—for some months past, indeed,—he has been keeping up a relief camp, in which there are 4,000 people; and in a day or two will be opening a relief work: facts which, with his ready loyalty, speak well for the young chief, more especially as he got little or no revenue from the last kharif, and but little from the rabi;—he has even been obliged to borrow some lakhs for current expenses. The army of Ulwar, by the bye, consists of 2,000 cavalry, 5,500 infantry, 10 field and 290 other guns, and 300 artillery.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* states that the Duke of Cambridge has decided that if an expedition sails, each regiment of Household Cavalry is to send with it a wing (two squadrons) under a field officer, the whole to be commanded by one of the senior colonels.—

The brigade would thus furnish a body of 600 sabres, which, under the appellation of the "Household Cavalry," would be attached to the Cavalry Brigade of the *corps d'armee*. The squadrons left at home would recruit as fast as possible, and probably the old "Household Brigade" would ultimately be formed if the war went on. It is as well (continues the *Gazette*) that this should be known, as some papers have persistently stated that the Household Cavalry are not to go abroad in case of war, whereas the commanding officers have been officially informed that the contrary is the case, and have been told to select the horses, men, &c., for active service in case of need.

THE correspondent of the *Daily News* at Rome sends the following translation of a letter which the *Riforma* has published, in which Mr. Gladstone conveys his thanks to Signor Pietro Sbarbaro, Professor of International Law in the Royal University of Macerata, for the professor's vindication of the right hon. gentleman's attitude on the Eastern Question:—

London, March 28, 1878.

My dear Sir,—I have to thank you, with all my heart, for your last letters, and for that elegant tractate of yours which, though not communicated by you to me, I have yet been able to peruse through the kindness of Signor Galligo. The low agitation (*subbuglio*) of the dregs of the London populace is due, I believe, to a clandestine organization, but mainly to the demagogic language used by persons of higher, nay of the highest, social standing, on whom the universal blame must recoil. I am far from supposing, apart from the riots (disordini) consequent on that agitation, that its authors represent the opinions of the people of London. Notwithstanding this consideration, it is impossible to deny that London is under the influence of a Press quite inferior in judgment and temper to that of the provinces, and is swayed by the vacillating and often unwise policy of the Government. The vast majority of the British nation has seen with joy the deliverance which has just been consummated in the East. With renewed expression of my gratitude for your splendid vindication of my conduct, of my convictions, and of my life, I am, my dear Sir, yours very truly, W. E. GLADSTONE.

IT shows how strong is the feeling provoked at home by the unconstitutional conduct of the Ministry with regard to the Indian Contingent, when we find even the *Pall Mall Gazette* thus rebuking Sir Stafford Northcote for his disingenuous attempts to make out that the Ministry had done nothing very extraordinary in summoning Indian troops to Malta without the consent of Parliament:—Unless the Chancellor of the Exchequer has some other arguments to urge when this question comes on for full discussion he will scarcely establish the proposition which he undertakes to prove. We can only hope that he may be able to make out a more satisfactory case than seemed to be foreshadowed in his speech last Monday. Above all, it is to be hoped that neither he nor his colleagues will be guilty of the grave error which Sir Stafford Northcote appeared at first disposed to commit—the error, we mean, of making light of the complaint against their conduct, and of treating it as a mere "storm in a teacup." Assuredly it is no such thing. The Government have committed an irregularity in overriding a valuable constitutional rule; it is for them to show that the emergency justified the irregularity; and a Government which is put to the proof of this appears before the House, as it were, in the formal capacity of a delinquent seeking purgation from an offence. Look at the matter how we will, the Government in moving a vote for the expenses of these troops will be virtually asking for a bill of indemnity for a breach of constitutional law; and to Ministers addressing themselves to Parliament for this purpose but one sort of demeanour is appropriate. Especially is it so to the present Ministry and to their chief. The theory which would represent Lord Beaconsfield as now engaged in the realization of the ambition of his youth—the curtailment of the power of Parliament and the exaltation of the prerogatives of the Crown—is, no doubt, an absurd fancy enough. But the idea has found its way into many persons' minds, or, at any rate, into many persons' mouths; and the Government may rely upon it that those who are interested in encouraging it will watch eagerly for any traces of the spirit which is supposed to actuate these unconstitutional designs. It would be most unwise in the Government to give by unguarded expressions, or by indiscreet arguments, any colour to an accusation the most damaging which can be brought against English Ministers. They may or may not be held successful in excusing the irregularity of which they have been guilty; but the most unskilful and inadequate justification would do them less injury with the country than the least encouragement of the suspicion that they see nothing in their conduct which needs to be justified.

SEVERAL militia regiments having voluntarily offered their services for permanent duty in case of war, the War Office has intimated that the regiments to be first embodied would be those which under the localization system are affiliated with the line battalions forming the first Army Corps; and that, under the circumstances, any special volunteering cannot be recognized.

THE *Morning Post* is not disposed to take quite so charitable a view of the riots in Lancashire as that expressed by Lord Shaftesbury. It is difficult to believe that the wrecking of mills and the burning of houses could have taken place if the operatives had not to some extent countenanced these lawless proceedings. It tells strongly in favour of this view of their conduct that it does not appear that in a single instance they have rallied to the side of the authorities for the preservation of the peace, though it is as clear as anything can be that if they had done so the fearful events of this week could not have occurred. Up to the present moment, moreover, there is no sign that the operatives do not sympathize with the riotous deeds which have been done in their name. It is fortunate that hitherto there has been no collision between the troops and the rioters. Probably such a disaster will not occur. But it is evident that nothing less than the employment of troops could have prevented the repetition upon a wider scale of the burning of Colonel Jackson's house. From the Home Secretary's reply to questions put to him last night, it is evident that the Government are alive to the necessity of subjugating outrage by force, and that they are determined that the riots shall be put down by a strong hand. Such a result ought not to be necessary.

THE *World* is responsible for the following impudent lie:—

Once upon a time, many years ago, there was an Indian prince who visited these shores in search of adventures. Amongst others, he made the acquaintance of an English lady, to whom he became devoted. At last he was forced to leave for his native land, and on parting—like other princes in fairy stories—gave his "lady friend" a ring, saying, "Whatever the bearer of that ring bids me do I will do." Years rolled on, and the ring lay unused in the lady's jewel-box until the Indian Mutiny broke out. And then—the aforesaid Indian potentate having joined the rebels—it became a matter of great moment to the English Government of the day to recover his allegiance. Somehow the romantic gift of the ring leaked out, and a Cabinet Minister (so runs this wonderful tale) set off in a great hurry from Downing Street to seek our heroine's residence in—Grosvenor Square, let us say. The ring was obtained, the promise was kept, and the English troops saved at a most critical juncture. Now, it is said, the lady by whose means this desirable conversion was brought about claims the new Order of the Crown of India as her reward. It is also said that she was the central figure of the late celebrated trial of "Swaebe *v.* Thistlethwayte."

THE *Times*, remarking upon the scene in the House of Commons caused by the course adopted by Mr. O'Donnell with reference to the Queen's University in Ireland, says that it is not very creditable to the first legislative assembly in the world. Had it occurred in the American House of Representatives or in the French Chamber of Deputies, English readers might have complacently drawn reflections very flattering to their own country. As it is, the appropriate moralizing must be somewhat different. The violent language heard last night is not an isolated outburst. It must be connected with the recent discussion on the bill for the closing of Irish public-houses on Sundays, and with the policy of obstruction which was carried to a fine art last session. Much allowance must be made, no doubt, for the vivacity of Irish members, for the excitement amid which they live when at home, and for their comparative isolation in the House of Commons. But it would be interesting to learn what either Irish or English members could hope to gain by the vituperation which they so freely used last night. It had not the merit of being clever; it had not a spark of wit; it was nothing better than dull violence. The Irish members might be expected to remember that the cry for Home Rule cannot prevent the House of Commons from representing Ireland. The dignity of their own country is compromised by hours of such wrangling as wasted time last night. The same lesson might be studied with equal profit by some of their English colleagues. It is a pity, also, that by the virtual concealment of the vote for the Queen's University an occasion was given for the quarrel. But that error formed no excuse for the defiance of the chairman's authority.

THE Bishop of Bombay presided at a meeting held at Oxford on May 15 for the purpose of securing the co-operation of Roman Catholics with members of the Established Church in advancing the Association for Promoting the Unity of Christendom. Among those present were the Revs. R. M. Benson, H. R. Bramley, C. F. Lowder, and G. Nugee, Canon Ridgway, Mr. Willis Nevins, and Rev. H. N. Oxenham. Three resolutions were adopted. The first stated that the advance of infidelity constituted a fresh call for prayer for unity; the second affirmed that the accession of Pope Leo and the awakening of Eastern Christianity afforded special grounds for renewed energy and hope; and the third asserted that the ultimate aim and solution of the Oxford movement of 1833 must be sought in the restoration of the corporate union of Christendom. There was some interruption in the course of the meeting. The best way Dr. Mylne could find of securing the co-operation of Roman Catholics with himself would be for him to become a Roman Catholic. He would then be at home.

THE *Times*, May 17, referring to the deliberations going on at St. Petersburg, observes that it is probably one of the dangers of the occasion that a large section of Russian society is liable to be carried away by a passionate enthusiasm for the assertion of some imaginary Slavic rights and Russian preponderance in the East. The question of the moment, perhaps, is whether the blind impulse of this influence will prove too strong to be held in control. But it is not to be supposed for a moment that either the Czar or the more experienced statesmen who advise him can feel any other than the most profound anxiety to avoid a collision with this country. It involves no disparagement whatever of the strength of the Russian Empire to say that the risks the Czar would encounter in a war with England would be stupendous. It is a simple matter of fact that we are one of the first Powers in the world, and one of the very few Powers which, by means of their naval force, could really bring severe pressure to bear upon Russian interests. If we are resolved, therefore, upon preventing certain schemes from being carried into effect, it is a matter of the most imperative prudence on the part of the Russian Government to go as far as they possibly can towards meeting our views. It was never expected, probably, that this country would show itself so much in earnest in asserting its interests in the new settlement of Eastern affairs, and it is a matter of some embarrassment to withdraw from the false position which has in consequence been assumed. The *Daily News* holds that if the statesmen of England and of Russia were alike sincere and skilful, there ought not to be so much anxiety as there is with regard to the result of Count Schouvaloff's trip to St. Petersburg. The only question at issue between the two Governments is, it would appear, a question as to the conditions as to which they are to enter a Congress of European Powers. But the doubt which prevails in the Public mind is as to whether the alleged difficulties are the real difficulties. What many persons in this country fear is that the members of her Majesty's Government, who have most to do with the present question, are not anxious to secure the kind of settlement which a Congress would be likely to bring out. Whatever a Congress might do, there is one thing which we may all take it for granted that it would not do, and that is to set up the Ottoman Empire in anything like the position that it had before. But this, the *News* fears, is exactly the thing which some at least of Her Majesty's Ministers would specially desire to do.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Times* gives the following as the latest version of the Indian Prince dodge:— The French Indian Company, the firm of Verdi Delisle, has in the Exhibition shawls of unusual finish, lace shawls embroidered in gold, and very fine specimens of Cashmere brasswork. When these objects are known they will certainly serve as admirable models for similar French industries and will rapidly spread. The firm of Verdi Delisle—this is the anecdotic side of the Exhibition—had brought two Indians to work in the grand gallery at the entrance, under the eyes of the public. One of them, Behadour, makes the Cashmere with his hands; the other, Chuder, weaves it. When they arrived in Europe their clothes were in such a condition that they were obliged to order new ones. In the meantime the firm lent them splendid costumes from their warehouse. Behadour and Chuder forthwith hired a carriage and set off to visit Paris. They had great success, being everywhere taken for great personages from India. In the theatres they were shown to private boxes, in the streets they were watched with admiration, and at length a newspaper announced the arrival of two Indian Princes on a visit to the Exhibition. Unfortunately, the day of the opening arrived. Their employers ordered them to work. Behadour and Chuder refused, preferring the *rôle* of Princes and idols of the crowd. Imprisonment was threatened; they still held out. At last repatriation by sea, the old way, was threatened, and as they suffered much on the voyage hither, this threat had the desired result. Behadour and Chuder are now working with such ardour that on entering their compartment I was obliged to shake them in order to get them to look up. What must be passing in their minds? After having seen European civilization through the prism of princely honours, to sink back upon a labour at which they win three-pence a day on condition of their not stopping for a moment! What a fall!

BOMBAY.

ALTAMONT CHAPEL.—Arrangementas have been made for the re-commencement of the services at Altamont Chapel on and from Whit Sunday, the 9th June. There will be a celebration of Holy Communion every Sunday morning at 7-30 a. m.

MR. CASSINATH MAHADEV THATTE, Acting Hoozoor Deputy Collector and Magistrate of the Surat City, has been appointed to act as District Deputy Collector of the Kaira Zillah, in the room of the late Mr. M. C. Entee.

A BREACH OF THE ABKARI ACT.—A Hindoo, named Rama Patell, was yesterday fined Rs. 3 by Mr. Nana Morojee, for carrying or conveying into Bombay spirituous liquors without the permission of the Commissioner of Customs, contrary to the provisions of the Abkari Act.

DETERMINED SUICIDE.—A few mornings ago much excitement was occasioned amongst the Parsees at Poona in consequence of a young Parsee gentleman—Mr. Pestonjee Dadabhoy,—the son of a well-known Parsee priest, and a student of the Poona Engineering College, having swallowed a large quantity of opium. Messengers were instantly sent for medical assistance, but the unfortunate young man expired before any aid could reach him. The cause of this rash act on the part of the deceased is not known.

VOLUNTEER FETE AT POONA.—A grand Al-Fresco entertainment has been arranged to be given to the Volunteers at Poona (G. Company B. V. R. C.) at the Bund Gardens, on Saturday, the 15th instant. The men will march from their parade ground headed by a regimental band, and the Bund Gardens will be free for the admission of their families. There will be dancing, and friends will be invited to participate in the pleasures of the evening.

CHOLERA AT POONA AND IN THE DISTRICTS.—Reports, says our Poona correspondent, continue to arrive of the outbreak of cholera in Poona and the surrounding districts. The Sassoon Hospital, it is said, is full of cholera cases, and there have been several fatal ones between Sherwul and Waee.

THE CHARGES OF FRAUD AGAINST A CARTING CONTRACTOR AND HIS SUBORDINATE.—Soonderjee Ragowjee and Pragjee Ludha were yesterday brought up on remand and charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, prisoner No. 1 with theft of 250 bags of grain, the property of the G. I. P. R. Company, and prisoner No. 2 with abetment of the commission of the said offence. Mr. Little, of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, appeared for the prosecution on behalf of the G. I. P. R. Company, and Mr. Rimington, of Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Conroy appeared for the defence. Mr. Rimington renewed his application as to his clients being liberated on bail, which Mr. Little did not object to, providing they found substantial security. His Worship thereupon ordered that the prisoners be liberated on finding bail, each of Rs. 5,000, and their two sureties for Rs. 5,000. The case was then postponed for hearing to the 17th instant.

THE LATE MR. M. C. ENTEE.—In the late Mr. M. C. Entee, who died on the 1st inst., Government have doubtless lost an intelligent and useful servant. He joined Government service as acting head clerk in the office of the Alienation Settlement Officer, N.D., on the 19th September 1862, was appointed Sub-assistant Settlement Officer, N.D., on the 1st April 1864, officiating fifth grade District Deputy Collector and Magistrate Panch Mahals on the 1st March 1869 and was confirmed in the appointment on the 10th June 1869. He was nominated Deputy Collector and Magistrate, Ahmedabad, and acting Collector and Magistrate, fifth grade, at Broach on the 18th August 1869; Huzoor Deputy Collector and Magistrate at Dhulia, Khandeish, on the 15th June 1872; and acted as District Deputy Collector and Magistrate in Khandeish from that date to 15th August 1872. On the 28th October 1873 he was appointed Deputy Collector on special duty, Surat City Survey; and acting District Deputy Collector and Magistrate at Surat on the 6th October 1874. He performed the duties of second Assistant Collector at Surat from 7th May to 5th June 1875; and on the 15th November 1876 was appointed, acting District Deputy Collector at Khaira. His last remains were carried from Memodabad, where he died, and consigned to the Tower of Silence at Ahmedabad. At the performance of the third days's furnal ceremonies at Surat on Monday last, his father subscribed Rs. 3,500, in memory of the deceased, to the fund for the causeway to the Surat Tower of Silence.

THE annual festival of the *Corpus Christi* took place on Sunday last at the Church of St. Peter's at Bandora. After a sermon at 5 p.m. the procession, composed of the several confraternities, sodalities, boys and girls of the orphanages, nuns and priests, followed by Bishop Meurin and a large number of Catholic laity, started from St. Peter's, and turning behind the Church, passed through the fishermen's village. The narrow streets were decked with flowers and evergreens, and at certain places the opening was covered with white cloth to which flowers and garlands were hung. The procession then proceeded by the foot of the Bandora hill, and ascended by the Church of N. S. de Monte whence it descended by the public road, and passing the Church of St. Andrew, re-entered St. Peter's, where the final benediction of the blessed Sacrament was given. The length of the procession extended too long a distance to obtain a simultaneous view of the whole, but as each section passed it afforded a pleasing sight in the various dresses of the sodalities and confraternities, the pretty dresses of the young girls with chaplets on their heads and branches of flowers in their hands, contrasted with the gorgeous vestments of the priests, interspersed with some dozens of banners lighted up with numerous coloured lanterns, made the scene both grand and solemn. Two bands were in attendance, which played at intervals some hymns, while some in the procession sang and prayed independently of each other. At a quarter to eight the ceremony was brought to a close and the congregation separated, edified, no doubt, by what they had seen.

IT is rumoured in Kurrachee that a large country craft, laden with valuable merchandize of the value of about one lac of rupees, and which started recently from Bombay to Kurrachee, while near Pore Bunder encountered rough weather and was wrecked, and vessel and cargo lost. The craft is valued at Rs. 14,000.—*Beacon.*

SERIOUS CHARGE.—We regret to have to chronicle a painful case. An engine driver on the Indus Valley State Railway, named Robert Wright, has been charged with attempting to forcibly violate one Harriett Morrison. The preliminary enquiry into the case has been completed by Mr. W. S. Forman, C.S., Divisional Magistrate, Rohri, who has committed the accused for trial to the Court of Session at Shikarpoor. We hear that Wright has been admitted to bail.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE steamer Arcot leaves Kurrachee to-day (Saturday), with the following passengers:—For Aden, Col. Beville, C. B., Commandant at Hydrabad. For Suez, Mr. Humphreys, Assistant Engineer I. V. S. Ry, and Mr. Johnson. For Lisbon (from Bombay), seven first, and four second class.—*Id.*

THE proceedings of the Small Cause Court, Kurrachee, in the case of Kalla Ghulla *versus* G. L. Winterbottom, "afford"—remarks our correspondent—"a curious commentary on the way that tribunal discharges its responsibilities. Much was never expected from the Kurrachee Court of Small Causes, which, as was justly observed by a contemporary writer some time ago, 'stinks in the nostrils of the people,' but with all the dull mediocrity of its successive Judges the public were certainly never prepared for a decision like the one passed in the case above mentioned." However much we may differ from our correspondent as to his estimate of the gentlemen who have from time to time presided in the Court in question, and disapprove of the strong language in which he expresses himself, we must confess that in the case alluded to by him he has just grounds for complaint. The facts disclosed in Court proved that the defendant borrowed of the plaintiff Rs. 1,000 and passed a bond for Rs. 1,400, the additional amount being interest charged for a given and stipulated period. When the period arrived for the payment of the first instalment towards the principal and interest, the defendant was unable to meet his engagement; hence the suit, which was so *ably* disposed of by an instalment of Rs. 10 being decreed to be paid every month in liquidation of the claim! At that rate, the whole amount of the debt, with costs, will take some years in being cleared off. No wonder our correspondent in referring to this exclaims, "And this is what is considered to be *justice* in the Kurrachee Court of Small Causes! Credat Judeus!" The defendant, we are informed, is on the receipt of about Rs. 300 per mensem and is allowed a house to reside in free of rent. To a man in his position in life, a salary like that may be said to be as times go *princely*, and yet the Small Cause Court dealt so leniently with him as to call on him to pay an instalment which savours of mockery, and may aptly be said to add insult to the injury done to the plaintiff. Mr. Winterbottom figured as defendant in a civil suit in the District Court, a few days before he was cited to appear in the Small Cause Court. On that occasion through a mere quirk and quibble of law he had a decree passed in his favour, although he never attempted to deny having received the money for the recovery of which he was sued. Our correspondent states that the plaintiff has filed, or is about to file, a suit "on the original cause of action, in which case Mr. Winterbottom will probably find the scales turned against him." We cannot understand why "splitting a cause of action" as it is called in ordinary *parlance*—not in the true *legal* sense—should prejudice the claim of a creditor. We have frequently known of such being done, and three, four or more bonds being passed for one amount loaned at one time, the sum being divided of course, in equal proportions. "Splitting a cause of action" is a measure dictated by the consideration of bringing the debt within the jurisdiction of a Small Cause Court. Why in the case of Kalla Ghulla *versus* Winterbottom, an exception should have been taken to such a measure, we cannot pretend to divine. It is no uncommon thing to hear a hue and cry raised against money-lenders; but they have claims at times on our sympathy. Kalla Ghulla assisted Winterbottom at a time of pecuniary pressure on the latter. His assistance is rewarded in a way that will give the masses of the people here strange ideas of the sort of justice administered in Kurrachee, and, what is more, queer notions of the honesty said to be a national characteristic of Englishmen.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE TOWN COUNCIL.

THE regular weekly meeting of the Bombay Town Council was to have been held yesterday afternoon, and there assembled Dr. Blaney (Chairman), Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Fazul Cassumbhoy Gangjee, Mr. Ragoonath Narayen Khote, and Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee; but the presence of not less than six members is necessary to form a quorum, and the Hon. Dosabhoy Framjee being unable to attend in consequence of sickness, and all the other members having gone away to the hills, no business could be transacted. The meeting had consequently to be adjourned *sine die*. The Chairman said that he would arrange for a meeting as early as possible, and notice would be sent to the members.

VOLUNTEER SHOOTING.

A MATCH was shot off at Coorla yesterday morning between seven men of D. Company (Byculla) and 7 men of F. Company (Mazagon) of the Bombay Volunteers, which was won by the last named team, with 38 points to the good. The distances shot at were 500 and 700 yards, ten shots at each range. Scores:—

F. COMPANY.

Rank and Name.	500 yds. Total.	700 yds. Total.	Grand Total.
Pte. Kelly, H.	27	19	46
" Willard, W.	24	29	53
" Radenhurst, H. *	31	26	57
Col. Sergt. Ross	23	25	48
Pte. Williamson	23	18	41
" Fairbairn	27	26	53
Capt. Weir	20	14	34
	175	157	332
Average...	...	47·42	...

D. COMPANY.

Rank and Name.	500 yds. Total.	700 yds. Total.	Grand Total.
Sergt. Watkins	23	22	45
" Pirrie	25	15	40
Corpl. McLaggan	21	10	31
Pte. Robins	31	15	46
" Gordon	14	9	23
" Eyers	28	24	52
" Stephens	30	27	57
	172	122	294
Average...	...	42	...

It is arranged that the return match will be shot on Saturday morning, the 8th instant, at Coorla Butts.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON A EUROPEAN.

A PUNJAB correspondent writes that a Mr. Lawson, a European overseer of the Department of Public Works, who is posted to the railway workshops at the Sohan river, about four miles out of the station, was attacked some few nights back whilst returning on horseback to his house from cantonments, by a gang of natives, and so severely beaten with sticks that his life is despaired of. The villains evidently intended to murder Mr. Lawson right out, and had, with that intention, dragged him whilst he was insensible, to the edge of a tank at the side of the road, into which he certainly would have been thrown, but that they were disturbed in some way—possibly by the passing of some one along the road. The assassins left Mr. Lawson with his face downwards, and bleeding freely from a deep gash on the back of the head, in which condition he was found two hours later by some servants who had been sent out in quest of him by Mrs. Lawson. Mr. Lawson's deposition had been taken by the Deputy Commissioner, but unfortunately he is unable to give a description of his assailants, as he states he was attacked suddenly from behind and knocked off his horse senseless with the first blow. Under these circumstances it is feared they will escape the police, who are doing their best to trace them.

THE 2ND BELOOCHEES.

A CORRESPONDENT on the Frontier writes to the *Civil and Military Gazette*:—

The 2nd Beloochees marched in a few days ago. Their scarlet knickerbockers of gigantic proportions do not to a Punjabi eye look neat, and as for the flaring red trousers of the officers, they are really outrageous. Scarlet for the lower extremities, perhaps, is particularly adapted to Sind to vary the monotony of that great desert where nature has stinted the country of everything picturesque; and to counterbalance its defects, art has been brought to bear in the selection of this color for the garment under discussion; but for Dera Ghazi Khan, where nature has been more bountiful, the adaptation is not quite so happy especially as the natives of the country remark that the dress (I mean the knickerbockers) is not very unlike that of the women of these parts. The men are fine, stalwart fellows, and as Scotch regiments are remarkable for the preponderance of Irish—this regiment is for Punjabis, Sindis proper, it is believed, not being a tenth of the regiment.

So much has been written of the want of young blood in the Bengal native army, that one would have believed the armies of the sister presidencies were better off in this respect, especially as Bengal has invariably been held up as the scapegoat. This 2nd Belooch regiment, however, banishes any such idea, as there are no less than four field officers in it. Young blood is no doubt a great acquisition to a native regiment, but somehow the young blood of the present day does not come up to the standard of years back, when all frontier officers, from commandant downwards, were fine dashing young fellows, capable of organising a force, administering a province, or fighting—aye, the d—himself. The old blood of the present day is, to a considerable extent, the young blood of the earlier frontier times, and the old boys are fine *thugra* (begging Jones's pardon) fellows with a great deal of the dash of olden times in them yet. They would doubtless be capable of performing the duties devolving upon officers of all grades during active service, particularly of becoming perfectly mercurial at the smell of powder. In fact, it is noticeable that the old fellows are brightening up, and looking jollier as the chances of war are taking a more decided turn.

Major Sandeman's detention at Simla, coupled with General Robert's and the Lieutenant-Governor's flight to the same airy regions, is raising expectation as to the speedy assimilation of the N. W. Frontier into a seperate Province. The transfer of the 2nd Belochees to Dera Ghazi Khan leads one to the belief that this is the first link in the chain. The Frontier province, if constituted as proposed by the Governor-General, and not as sanctioned by the home Government, would be a great boon both to the civil and military element of the province. As it is, old colonels are cherishing the hope of station command allowances, and civilians are brightening up with the hope of increased pay and a better staff than a man and a boy for each district.

CALCUTTA AND ITS OPERA COMPANIES.

THERE seems to be but little chance of our having an Opera Company in Calcutta next cold season, as the advertisement calling for about Rs. 20,000 was only published on the morning of the day on which the money was to be paid. It strikes me that we have always gone on a wrong principle in getting out our Opera companies, in allowing the impressario to fix a certain sum to be subscribed beforehand, without which he cannot undertake to bring out the company. I have some little knowledge of theatrical matters, and I know that the amount required to be subscribed is generally not only enough to pay all expenses, but also to leave something for the impressario besides, so what he gets over and above this is additional profit. If nothing is to be made by bringing out a company, it seems strange that some one should always be found anxious to do so. Impressarios are not, as a race, likely to devote their time and money for the amusement of their fellow-men. The expenses can be calculated almost to a rupee, but no one, except the impressario, ever knows the amount of the receipts. Calcutta society, in its eagerness to be in the fashion and have an Italian Opera, pampered the impressarios by insuring them a certain sum of money, and now this has become the usual thing, though it is done in no other country in the world. The contagion had spread to theatrical managers, who also wanted a certain number of boxes and stalls taken before they would accept any risk, though Mr. Lewis had brought up from Australia for many years as good companies as we ever have had from England at his own risk, and depending entirely on public appreciation for support. There has been a great deal too much said and written about the risk people run in providing us with such amusements. This is a business the same as providing us with the necessaries of life, and if it were found profitable would not be undertaken. So I would advise the Calcutta public to let impressarios and managers run their own risks, and it is certain that the law of supply and demand will be found as applicable in theatricals as it is in the other businesses of life.—*Englishman's Weekly Journal.*

THE death is announced of Mr. Ralph Ranson, Telegraph Master of Calicut, which occurred last Saturday. Mr. Ranson was a highly respected subordinate of the Telegraph Department, and he recently acted as Assistant Superintendent of the Madras office during the absence of Mr. Walker.

AN opinion prevails among the less enlightened part of the Mysore community to the effect that something calamitous will follow the Rajahs wedding, inasmuch as certain events conspicuous among which are the burning of an idol car and the indisposition of His Highness the Maharajah and some of his friends, have taken place, which are regarded as most unfavourable omens.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

ON Monday the Queen reviewed the troops, some 18,000 in number, at Aldershott.

The Duke of Edinburgh has assumed command of the Black Prince ironclad at Malta. The Duchess of Edinburgh and family have arrived at Coburg.

Official announcement has been made of the intended marriage of the Duke of Connaught with the Princess Louise Margaret, youngest daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia.

The House of Lords reassembled on Monday after the Easter Vacation, and Earl Granville, for Lord Selborne, gave notice of a discussion upon the question of employing native Indian troops in Europe. On the following day Lord Selborne said he should bring forward the subject on Monday next, and in answer to the Premier, added that he should propose no resolution. Lord Delawarr moved an address to the Crown upon the subject of allowances to wives and families of men of the Reserve called to active service, and an interesting conversation followed, in which the Duke of Cambridge, the Primate, and Lord Cardwell took part, recommending that the discretion of the Government should not be interfered with, and the motion was then withdrawn.

On Monday the House sat from 4 p.m. until 25 minutes to 10 a.m. on the following day. Lord Hartington gave notice of a resolution questioning the right of the Crown to withdraw native troops from India to Europe without the previous assent of Parliament. The same subject was briefly discussed by Mr. Vivian, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Dodson, and others, after which the Budget Bill was read a third time, and passed. The discussion in Committee of Supply upon the Civil Service Estimates lasted until 2 a. m., when the House went into Committee upon the Irish Sunday Closing Bill, to which strenuous opposition was offered. Repeated motions for adjournment were made, and all attempts at compromise failed until half-past 9, when the adjournment was agreed to. On Tuesday the Chancellor of the Exchequer agreed to give up Monday for the discussion of Lord Hartington's resolution. The Government assented to the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the system of Land Registration. Sir H. James moved a resolution adverse to the election of Judges by the City of London Common Council, but was defeated by 102 to 57. The Attorney-General introduced a Bill to amend and codify the law relating to indictable offences. At Wednesday's sitting Mr. Meldon's Bill to lower the Parliamentary franchise in Irish boroughs was discussed, but the Irish Liberal members abstained from speaking in order to obtain a division, which came in the form of a refusal of the second reading by 228 to 197. The adjourned debate on the Queen's University (Ireland) was resumed and concluded, the Bill being rejected by 232 to 26.

The election for Oxford University is virtually decided, Mr. Talbot having at the close of yesterday's polling about 1,400 majority over Professor Smith.

Viscount Lewisham, eldest son of the Earl of Dartmouth, and Mr. B. T. Williams have been returned, without opposition, respectively for West Kent and the Carmarthen Boroughs.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contained an announcement of the appointment of General Sir A. Borton as Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Malta.

Mrs. Bright, the wife of Mr. John Bright, M.P., died suddenly at Rochdale on Monday. The Queen has sent a message of condolence to Mr. Bright upon his bereavement.

The hoped-for compromise between employers and operatives in Lancashire has failed, the former insisting that a reduction of 10 per cent. in wages is absolutely necessary. A very angry feeling has since sprung up, which has manifested itself in riotous outbreaks at Burnley, Blackburn, Accrington, Preston, and other places. At the two first-named towns it has been necessary to read the Riot Act, and to call in the aid of military force, the police being unable to prevent the wrecking of houses and attempts to burn factories.

The subject of the "Reformed Episcopal Church of England," was discussed in the Upper House of Convocation on Tuesday, and the prelates unanimously pronounced all episcopal acts performed by the so-called Bishop of that Church unlawful. There was also a general expression of opinion that the movement had been provoked by the Ritualistic excesses of a portion of the clergy.

Eugène Chantrelle was found "Guilty" at Edinburgh of the murder of his wife by poison, and has been sentenced to death.

In the Divorce Court on Saturday a decree *nisi* for dissolution of marriage was pronounced against the Countess of Desart for adultery with Mr. Sugden, an actor.

Since last Friday the Stock markets have indicated a more favourable view of the Eastern question, and prices have in most cases gradually improved.

OBITUARY.—H. B. Lawford, Ben. C. S.; Surg.-Maj. W. A. Leslie, Mad. Ret.; Major J. Patrickson, Mad. Ret.; Sir James Coxe, M. D.; Sir J. M. Innes, Bart.; The Hon. Sir W. Snagg, Chief Justice, British Guiana; F. Goulburn, C.B.; Dr. H. Jephson, M.D., J.P.; E. B. Medley, Exec. Engineer, India; J. Rickett, E.I.C.S., late of Hong Kong; Lieut.-Col. J. Stewart, 57th Ceylon Regt.; Mrs. John Bright.

The proposed arrangement for the evacuation of the Danubian fortresses and Batoum contingent upon the withdrawal of the Russian troops from the vicinity of Constantinople has proved abortive, objections being taken at St. Petersburg to the condition required. General Todleben is still pressing upon the Porte to evacuate the fortresses, but there is little probability of its doing so under present circumstances.

The Mussulman insurrection in Thrace has extended, and, although the Russian authorities deny its importance, General Todleben has notified that unless the insurgents speedily submit he will adopt stringent measures.

The German Emperor was fired at on Saturday when returning to the Palace at Berlin, but sustained no injury. The assassin, who is a Saxon artisan known as an active member of Socialist organizations, denies that he aimed at the Emperor, but he is to be tried by the High Court. Numerous addresses of sympathy and congratulation have been forwarded to the Emperor from all parts of Germany.

Upon the discussion of the Vote of Credit Bill in the Hungarian Parliament, the Minister-President made a statement of the views of the Government in respect of the Eastern Question, declaring that there was no intention to occupy Bosnia without the sanction of Europe, and concurring in the opinion of the British Government that the Treaty of San Stefano must be subject to the consideration of Europe.

The French press continues to express approval of the Eastern policy of the British Government as being consistent with European rights as well as defensive of British interests.

The continued arrival of Russian officers and seamen in United States ports is reported, and many steamers are said to have been sold to or bargained for by Russian agents.

The Canadian authorities are taking precautions against possible Fenian raids, but nothing definite is known of any such attempts being contemplated.

News has been received from Cape Town up to April 25. The Caffre war showed no signs of cessation. The Gaikas still held the Amatolas, and further military operations would be required to expel them.

LATEST TELEGRAMS PUBLISHED IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE FENIAN ALARM IN CANADA.

NEW YORK, MAY, 17.—The New York papers publish intelligence stating that a body of Irishmen, described as persons of intelligent and respectable appearance, have encamped in a forest in Northern Vermont, where they hourly receive fresh accessions to their numbers. It is added that the militia have been called out in the adjacent Canadian territory.

THE PORTE AND THE FORTRESSES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May, 16.—The Russian Lines were yesterday advanced to Kavas Koi.

A denial is given to the statement that the Porte was on the point of evacuating the three fortresses. At present it is considered probable that Schumla will only be evacuated

Colonel Blunt, who has visited the refugees encamped on the Bosphorus, reports them to be in a very distressed condition; in want of provisions and other necessaries.

RUSSIA AND THE PORTE.

(FROM THE SECOND EDITION OF THE "TIMES.")

PERA, May, 16.—Although the advance of the Russian army four kilometres nearer to Constantinople in order to occupy a new camp is declared void of significance, the movement has, nevertheless, increased the uneasiness already existing here. The Russian army, instead of being clustered in and about the village, is now extended before the city, with its lines of tents, in a manner impressive to the popular mind.

News has come also of the advance of 15,000 troops from Kallikrati to Kutchuk Tchekmedje, of similar forward movements from Silivria to Kallikrati, and of other corresponding advances from the rear towards the front. All these movements tend to mass the Russian forces closer and closer to Constantinople, and consequently to increase the anxiety within the city. Yesterday and to-day few Russian officers and no soldiers are to be seen in Pera, and the streets, which were lately crowded with both, present a marked contrast to their late animated appearance.

It is reported on good authority that the Russians are about to deepen the channel from Tchekmedje Lake to the sea, sufficiently to permit of the passage of launches or other small vessels. Labourers for this purpose are being engaged in Constantinople. Reports have been current all day of an *ultimatum* delivered by the Russian Ambassador to the Porte, but, although very great pressure is being applied to induce the Porte to insist on the withdrawal of the British fleet from the Sea of Marmora, no serious step has so far been taken.

THE BRITISH FLEET.

PERA, May, 16.—The hired transport Sumatra left Ismid on Saturday last for Malta, after discharging stores, coal, and torpedo launches for the fleet. The steamship Dove arrived at Gallipoli with stores, and will proceed to Ismid. The weather is becoming very warm inside the Gulf, and it is expected the ships will shortly move to a more open anchorage, either at Touzla or Prince's Island. The Invincible arrived in Besika Bay last Monday, and then left for the Gulf of Saros. Significance is attached to the belief current in well-informed circles that the squadron under Lord John Hay will leave Port Said for Besika Bay immediately after the arrival of the Indian troops.

The man Eedo, now in Kurrachee jail under sentence of death, has had his appeal to the Sudder Court rejected. The confirmation of the sentence by the Government of Bombay is now all that is wanted to settle the doom of the unfortunate man. He had been a butler, and served as such for several years; he was last employed at Kotree, the scene of the murder he committed. During the Mutiny he was instrumental in saving the lives of a Serjeant and his wife belonging to the 13th Bengal N. I. The mutineers marked him as being the servant of a kaffir, and it was through sheer ingenuity that he escaped being a victim to their diabolical phrensy; he concealed the Serjeant and the Sergeant's wife in a place of security and under cover of night he escorted them from Lucknow to a place whence escape from butchery was secured. The unfortunate man, it appears, was incited to commit the murder of his mistress by reports which had reached him of her profligacy; in a moment of passion he struck her with a knife, inflecting serious wounds on different parts of the body. The murder was not witnessed by any one and had it not been for his own confession, it would probably have been difficult to bring home guilt to him.—*Beacon.*

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

(Times' Correspondent.)

BERLIN, MAY 12.

YESTERDAY afternoon, about half-past 3, an attempt was made on the life of the Emperor William, while returning from a drive. The full name of the would-be assassin is Heinrich Max Hodel, usually called Lehman. He was born at Leipsic on the 27th of May, 1857, is a journeyman tinsmith, and has been staying at Berlin only a short time. When firing the first shot he stood on the footpath of Unter den Linden, and then ran to the other side of the street, where the trees are, threw himself on the ground, fired a second shot, and, missing, again took to flight, firing twice more at the bystanders. He ran a few paces, was pursued, and opposite the Schadow-strasse was arrested by several gentlemen and the Emperor's chasseur. At his first examination at the Mittel-strasse Police-office he said that he was starving, and that he had determined to kill himself and impress the rich with a sense of their duty towards the poor. It seems he attempted to deny having fired at the Emperor at all. He, however, called himself a member of the Anarchical Party, admitted having called and presided over Socialistic meetings at Leipsic, and had Socialistic literature and portraits in his possession. He is a tall, slim young man, of good looks and resolute appearance.

Besides Hodel Lehman, the public arrested on the spot one Gustav Kruger, a labouring man, who protected Hodel from the wrath of the bystanders when first taken. Kruger deposed at his first examination that he interfered only to save the prisoner's life, which seems to have been in danger from the Linden to the Police office. It is stated that he has been set at liberty.

The Grand Duchess of Baden, who was in the carriage with her Imperial father, having swooned when the shots were fired, the Emperor drove home. At the Palace his Majesty immediately received the visits of the Princes, Princesses, Ministers, Generals, and Corps Diplomatique. After a family dinner, His Majesty, accompanied by his children, the Crown Prince and the Grand Duchess of Baden, went to the Opera and thence to the National Theatre. Wherever the beloved Sovereign showed himself the public gave him a jubilant reception. In both theatres the audience rose and sang the National Hymn. Thousands of excited patriots filled the Linden and square in front of the Palace, cheering, His Majesty as he repeatedly drove through the multitude. Flags were displayed and houses illuminated in the principal streets. There is but one opinion as to the excessive infamy of the crime, produced, it appears, by the latest and most dangerous form of political madness—Communism.

The Emperor and the whole of the Royal Family this morning attended Divine Service in the Cathedral.

Prince Albrecht of Prussia arrived from Hanover.

The Grand Duke of Baden is expected to-night.

A flood of congratulatory telegrams is pouring in at the Palace from all parts of the world.

The Berlin *Free Press*, a Socialist journal of this capital, in its issue of to-day repudiates, disowns, and utterly condemns the crime of Hodel Lehman. The editor of the *Free Press* also declares that in consequence of a paragraph upon the agents of the Christian Socialistic party, published in the *Free Press*, Hodel Lehman a few days ago appeared at the office of that paper to state that he was one of those agents, that he sympathized with the Christian Socialists, and that he was an Anarchist at the same time. The man, the editor adds, was evidently mad; and no political party could be held responsible for his nefarious deed.

To explain the meaning of this statement it may be as well to add that a few metropolitan clergymen, anxious to resist the spread of Communist, Republican, and Atheistic doctrines among the working classes, a short time ago endeavoured to organize a party, with a mitigated Socialistic programme, including an admixture of religious and royalistic principles. To this party, who are professed Royalists, the Republican Socialists now wish to attribute the honour of employing Hodel Lehman as one of their agents.

Certain it is that the discussion of the laws of property lately raging between avowed Communists, mitigated Socialists, theorizing clergymen and pedantic University professors has resulted in turning the heads of thousands of poor working men, too hungry to be content and too uneducated to reason. Together with the immense rise of wages after the influx of the five milliards and the corresponding scarcity of employment which ensued when the financial revel was at an end, we are chiefly indebted for this movement to the interest superintelligent professors took in dogmatizing upon social reform. A new theory having been discovered, the professorial mind jumped at developing it, and, unimpeded by the authorities, did endless harm. The long duration of the commercial crisis, which began in 1872 and has been lately aggravated by the Eastern war gave the finishing touch to an agitation the bitterness and audacity of which it is hard to imagine. After tolerating the boldness of Socialistic writers and speakers for a considerable time, the Government have lately ordered numerous prosecutions and obtained many verdicts against offenders, but apparently with no result.

MAY 15.

On Monday the depositions of the Emperor and his daughter, the Grand Duchess of Baden, were received by the Judge of Inquiry. The Grand Duchess deposes that she saw the assassin level his pistol against the Emperor. Several other persons having witnessed the same circumstance, the fact of the attempt may be regarded as proved. The inquiry now aims at clearing up Hodel's antecedents, and more especially the circumstances which led to his alleged exclusion from the Socialist ranks. He is either an unprincipled fanatic, who when he quarrelled with the Red Socialists had no compunction in joining the Christian Socialists, in many respects the antipodes of the Reds; or he left the Reds and designedly joined the Christian division of the party to exonerate his real friends from the odium of his deed. The name 'Anarchist' which he bestows upon himself, although he joined the Christian Socialists, is a vague appellation claimed by Reds who may happen to differ from the constituted leaders of their party. His personal character, besides being sufficiently indicated by his having been convicted of theft and forgery and by his habit of reviling the King, may be divined from a circumstance which has just come to light. A week before attempting His Majesty's life he had his photograph taken at Berlin. On this occasion he told the photographer that he had better take as many copies as possible. In a week he would be dead, but his name would be known all over the world, and his likeness in request wherever men took an interest in current events. The photograph then taken is now in everybody's hands.

His Majesty's presence of mind during the terrible moments which passed in front of the Russian Embassy is proved by an eye-witness writing to a Berlin journal. Directly the first shot was fired, the Emperor motioned the coachman to stop, and spoke to the Chasseur, who left the box and pursued the assassin. The latter, who was first stopped by a young lady, had been collared by two gentleman before the Chasseur came up. The Chasseur immediately searched the pockets of the assassin, took out his note-book and papers, and, accompanying the prisoner to the police-office close by, handed these important documents to the commanding officer, telling him his Majesty desired an instant report.

His Majesty, in excellent health, as usual, is daily reviewing troops both afoot and on horseback, as it is his wont in spring.

A Leipsic gentleman, who has known Hodel for some time, communicates a few interesting particulars to a local paper. Hodel began his Socialistic career as a constant frequenter of meetings. Attracting the attention of Socialistic leaders, he was subsequently employed as a member of the official *claque*, and did wonders in crying "Good!" or "Hear, hear" as circumstances seemed to demand. He then rose to be a distributor and hawker of papers, pamphlets, and flying sheets, and led an easy life in taverns, beer-gardens, and meeting-rooms. On one occasion he told the gentleman who contributes these particulars that he would never return to his craft, his present employment being so much more profitable and pleasant than the drudgery of the workshop. The leaders of the party, he added, formerly poor devils of compositors, glaziers, and locksmiths, were now gentlemen at large, with handsome incomes and nothing to do. They had certainly to undergo imprisonment every now and then; but what did it matter? Terms of imprisonment nowadays were very lenient, and the more persecutions, the greater the stipends paid the victim from party funds. Hodel's cheerful account of Socialistic profits at that time seems to have been inspired by hopes of promotion to the leading ranks. These sanguine expectations being disappointed, he turned against the leaders and fiercely denounced what he now deemed the excessive remuneration of committee members. He was first cudgelled, then had a vote of censure passed against him, and finally found himself expelled. The writer, in conclusion, observes that when half-grown boys are permitted to visit meetings where toil is denounced as an evil and wealth represented as theft, there is no reason for surprise that a Hodel should arise among them.

The German Emperor continues to receive congratulations from all European Sovereigns and from the Town Councils and Corporations of many German and foreign towns. A friendly and courteous address of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London attracts gratified attention.

The Emperor William has addressed the following letter to Prince Bismarck, dated the 14th inst.:—

The act of a man fallen into evil ways, who attempted to take my life, which has for so long been protected by the merciful dispensation of Providence, has been the occasion of uncommonly numerous manifestations of fidelity and affection towards my person, whereby I have been deeply moved and heartily gladdened. From the whole of Germany, as well as many places abroad, from public authorities, corporations, and private individuals of all classes of society and all ages, I have received proofs that the heart of the people is with its Emperor and King—that it feels with him both in joy and in sorrow. I read the same feeling here in every eye into which I gazed after this event, and I am indeed deeply and warmly moved by the worthy and elevated manner in which the Berlin population displayed their sympathy with men. I desire that each one who showed me that sympathy shall know that he thereby did my heart good, and I commission you with that object to make this communication public.

General Morgan of Ootacamund has taken out a patent for converting lime shell into hydraulic cement. General Morgan is an old resident of Ooty and the late Conservator of Forests.

A MAD SHIP CAPTAIN.—The British barque James Service from Calcutta for Melbourne, put into Penang on 25th May in charge of the chief mate. The Master, R. Young, was under arrest for being, as declared by crew and passengers, in an unsound state of mind. The passengers have sent in to the Government a full and detailed account of the Captain's doings and sayings from the time the ship left Calcutta up to the time when he was put under arrest. When the mail left, the Police were investigating the matter.

THE only journal in India conducted in the old Walter Brett style is now the *Pioneer*, and we think it is a disgrace and insult to the good sense of the community that such calumnies as find expression in that journal should be tolerated for a moment longer. We appeal to that journal itself and ask if it is not time to eschew its vocabulary of Billingsgate and take to a friendly and honorable way of criticising the Natives. That the Natives have many defects no body affirms more emphatically than we. It is the business of a friendly critic, however, to wound and heal at the same time. We should like the *Pioneer* to play the *role* of the friendly critic.—*Indian Mirror.*

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COUNT SCHOUVALOFF'S MISSION.

There is really no information concerning the doings of Count Schouvaloff at St. Petersburg, beyond the facts that he has arrived there and has had frequent interviews with his Imperial master and with those who have the direction of affairs. He leaves towards the end of the week :—

His Excellency left Berlin on May 10 for the Russian capital, after having had interviews with the Emperor William and the Crown Prince. On his way to Berlin the count paid a visit to Friedrichsruhe, for the purpose of ascertaining from Prince Bismarck to what extent Germany would support Russia as opposed to English views in the revision of the Treaty of San Stefano. The *North German Gazette*, remarking on the impression he has made at Berlin, says it is not correct to assume that he is the bearer of any proposals from the English Government, his task more probably being to make proposals in St. Petersburg based upon his knowledge of their intentions, to obtain instructions, and then to act upon them on his return to London. The count had an interview on May 13 with the Czar, after having seen, at an earlier hour, Prince Gortschakoff, who is still so weak as to be unable to transact any public business. A correspondent at St. Petersburg remarks that it is as yet too early to speculate upon the results of the count's mission, but the meaning generally attached to it in the Russian capital has in some degree smoothed the irritation which had prevailed among the lower orders of society there. It is said that as the count was leaving the Imperial Palace he told some members of the Czar's suite that they might well hope for peace. He has, however, pledged himself to the strictest secrecy, and declares that all the reports about what he has said or is proposing are without foundation. Up to May 15 the St. Petersburg press had also maintained complete silence in reference to Count Schouvaloff's mission. According to a report from the Russian capital, the count will not return to London as Ambassador, but will become Minister of Foreign Affairs. Prince Woronzof, commander of the Tenth Army Corps, will, it is said, probably be designated the future Ambassador to Her Britanic Majesty.

THE TURKISH FORTRESSES.

The report prevalent at the beginning of the week that an agreement had been concluded between the Turkish Government and General Todleben for the surrender of the Turkish fortresses by the one party, and the retreat of the other to Adrianople, turns out to be incorrect.—

According to latest intelligence the negotiations have fallen through, in consequence of the terms offered by the Russian commander not being approved of by the authorities at St. Petersburg. Russia, it is now stated, continues to press the Porte to evacuate Schumla, but does not speak herself of retiring beyond Tchataldja. The whole matter, in short, is again involved in uncertainty, especially as regards the probable movements of the Russian forces. All the troops stationed at San Stefano will, it is now said, move into tents within a few days, the spot selected for the camp being situated on rising ground two miles and a half nearer Constantinople.

RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS.

From Roumania and Bulgaria, and generally from all quarters of European Turkey or its dependencies in Russian occupation, accounts of increasing military activity continue to arrive.—

A day or two since we learned that the Army of San Stefano had been recently reinforced by thirty-two Battalions. Now we hear that fresh detachments of Reserves and recruits continue to pass through Roumania for regiments in the field, and that trains of ammunition are also passing to the Danube. The Russians are also said to be making additional contracts in Roumania for transport carts and animals. It is reported that 3,000 more are ordered to be ready in a fortnight for service south of the Danube. Russia, moreover, is levying recruits in Bulgaria, a conscription has been ordered in the districts of Philippopolis and Stanimaka, and young men are forbidden to leave the country. All this, of course, looks the reverse of peaceful; and the most natural deduction from it would be that the Russians have little confidence in the success of the renewed negotiations for a Congress, and are preparing for the conflict which they expect to ensue upon this second and final failure of diplomacy. Natural, however, as this deduction is, it is not a necessary one. Assuming that the Russian Government intend to give way upon the question of submitting the entire Treaty of San Stefano, they might not improbably desire to enter Congress with as ostentatious a display as possible of their determination to maintain by force of arms those points of the treaty which they regard as unalterable; and if so, the military preparations which they are pushing forward so energetically may be merely directed to that object.

RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The *Standard* hears on good authority that Baron Uxkull, the Russian Ambassador at Rome, has said in reply to inquiries that the Cimbria had been chartered as a transport for officers and men between Europe and America, and the Ajax and some other ships for a similar purpose between America and the mouths of the Amoor.

The Ambassador added that the way by rail across the American continent, and thence across the Pacific, is twenty-one days shorter than the road across Siberia, and then down the Amoor. Russia, continued the Ambassador, had chosen this course in order to have her possessions on the lower Amoor well provided with good officers, and he did not apprehend that anybody could see in such proceeding either any attempt to organise piracy or anything disloyal. A telegram from Rome says there is no truth in this statement.

The *Daily News* in a telegram from its New York correspondent of May 10 says the commander of the Cimbria is not Count Grippenberg, but Capt. Semetschkin. He arrived here yesterday, with three lieutenants of the Russian navy. He was the Russian Commissioner at the Centennial Exhibition, and has travelled extensively in America. He admits that the Russians are preparing to attack the British at sea in the event of war, and said he had assumed the command of the Cimbria and the entire expedition on these coasts. He intended to purchase fast sailing vessels and supplies, but no letters of marque would be issued by the Russian Government, and no privateering would be carried on. A Russian squadron would soon leave the Baltic for these waters, and the moment war was declared his vessels would go away. They would be cruisers under strict naval discipline, and British prizes would revert to the Russian Government. A squadron had been already stationed he added in the Pacific to watch British vessels. Capt. Semetschkin has gone to Washington to-day.

The *Times* correspondent at Philadelphia, telegraphing on the 12th, says :—" The United States Revenue steamer M'Culloch called at Southwest Harbour, and sent an officer on board the Cimbria, who examined her papers and found everything correct. Russian officers, agents, and seamen are arriving at New York in almost every steamer from French and German ports. In all Atlantic coast cities their movements are attracting much attention, while numbers travel to and fro between New York, Washington, Boston, and Southwest Harbour, maintaining a lively appearance of important business." In another despatch the same correspondent repeats the statements already telegraphed as to the negotiations of Russian agents for the purchase of vessels in the United States, and adds :—" If war becomes imminent, the Russian officers say that vessels will be quickly bought and fitted out, the expectation being that plenty of men will be found in American ports to man them. They also expect to get the vessels out of American ports before war is proclaimed, and profess a complete knowledge of American laws on the subject. They deny that letters of marque will be issued, stating that all steamers are intended to be used as Russian cruisers under the strictest naval discipline." The Russian Minister, it is stated, is about moving the Russian Legation from Washington to New York, to be better placed for business if war should break out.

REVIEW BY THE QUEEN AT ALDERSHOT.

The Queen paid a visit to Aldershot on May 13, and in the afternoon reviewed the whole of the division on the North Camp parade ground. The visit was rendered the more interesting because of the recent strengthening of the Aldershot battalions by the seasoned troops of the First Reserve :—

There were marked indication that if in the Divisional Orders a very stringent injunction against showing respect for the Sovereign by any other means than saluting had not been republished and circulated through the camp, the troops would have displayed an enthusiasm which, while thoroughly English, might not have been altogether in keeping with " the rules and regulations" of military discipline. As it was, the bearing of the whole division was in every respect most satisfactory, and Sir Thomas Steele, its commander, may be congratulated on the spectacle which the Queen and many thousands of her civilian subjects witnessed on the parade ground.

At twelve o'clock General Sir Thomas Steele, accompanied by Col. the Hon. E. Curzon, assistant-adjutant-general; Lieut.-Col. Lord W. Seymour, assistant quartermaster-general; Col. Gosling, commanding the Royal Artillery; Col. Cooke, commanding the Royal Engineers; Major Clery, deputy assistant quartermaster-general: Captain Carden, deputy assistant quartermaster-general; and Captains Maclean and Curteis, aides-de-camp, proceeded from head-quarters to the Farnborough station, there to await the arrival of the Queen. The morning had been showery, but at the moment of the Queen's arrival the sun shone out with almost unclouded brilliancy. Her Majesty, the Princess Royal of Great Britain (Crown Princess of Germany), and Princess Beatrice, on coming out of the station took their seats in one of the Queens pony carriages and four, which was preceded by two outriders in the scarlet liveries. Two ladies-in-waiting with a gentleman-in-waiting followed in another of the Royal pony carriages and four. With a cavalry escort the Royal *cortege* set out at a brisk trot, and proceeded by the Farnborough Road and the North Camp to the Royal Pavilion. The general and his staff were in attendance on Her Majesty along the route to the camp. As the Queen approached the North Camp a Royal salute was fired; and when she reached the Royal Pavilion she was received by a guard of honour of the 2nd batt. 4th Regt., with the Queen's colours and band. The guard paid the usual honours, and the Royal standard was unfurled from the great flagstaff on the summit of the Pavilion.

The division paraded on the North Camp parade ground at half-past three o'clock in review order, with valises. The corps as brigaded were—The C. batty. C. Brig., 136, and the E batty. C. Brig., 126, of the Royal Horse Art., under the command of Lieut.-Col. Strongways. The Cavalry Brigade, under Lieut.-Col. Wardlaw, composed of the 1st Dragoons, 423; the 16th Lancers, 301, and the 18th Hussars, 343; the Field Artillery, I batty. 3rd Brig., 147; M batty. 6th Brig., 188; the O batty. 6th Brig., 196; the L batty. 6th Brig., 169; the N batty. 6th Brig., 195, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Gosling; the Royal Engineer troops, 414, Col. Cooke; the Transport Branch of the Army Service Corps, 784. Infantry.—1st Brigade, commanded by Major-Gen. Pakenham—Royal Engineer companies, 292; 31st Regt., 667; 49th Regt., 924; the 52nd Regt., 1,028. The Second Brigade, commanded by Major-Gen. Peyton—the 29th Regt., 960; the 86th Regt., 888; the 41st Regt. 984. The 3rd Brigade, commanded by Major-Gen. Anderson the 2nd batt., 4th Regt., 1,015; the 25th Regt., 1,065; the 3rd batt., 60th Rifles, 894; the Army Hospital Corps, 973. This gives a total on parade of 13,142. The number of horses on parade was 2,487, and that of guns forty-two. The march past of even such a force—a double march-past in the case of artillery, cavalry, and infantry—in such a limited space as the North Camp parade ground was a matter of some difficulty, if there was to be no hitch. Considerable credit is therefore due to Col. Curzon, the assistant-adjutant-general, and Major Clery, the deputy assistant-quartermaster-general, for the complete success of the review.

The Queen left the Royal Pavilion for the review ground at about twenty minutes after three o'clock. The Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, on horseback, and in full uniform, accompanied the Queen. His Royal Highness was surrounded by the Horse Guard's Staff, consisting of Gen. Sir Charles Ellis, adjutant-general; Lieut.-Gen. Sir Daniel Lysons, quartermaster-General; Major-Gen. Radcliffe, deputy adjutant-general of artillery; Col. Baker, assistant-adjutant-general, and the aides-de-camp. On her arrival at the North Camp Her Majesty was received by Sir Thomas Steele, the general in command of the troops. Two enclosures near the saluting-point were filled with spectators in carriages and on horseback, and all along the outer line of the parade ground there was a large concourse of sightseers. It was just ten minutes to four o'clock when Her Majesty commenced to drive slowly along the lines of troops. The first line was made up of the Royal Horse Artillery at close intervals; the cavalry in columns of squadrons; the infantry in line of battalions in quarter columns, twenty paces intervals between brigades, and six paces interval between regiments. The Royal Engineer companies were attached to the First Brigade, and the Army Hospital Corps to the Third Brigade. The second line was composed of the field batteries at half intervals, the Royal Engineer troops at half intervals, and the Army Service Corps at half intervals. The 52nd Regt. was attached to the First Brigade, and at the rear of the combatants was the Regimental Transport.

When the Queen had returned to the saluting point the movement of the troops at once commenced. The division first marched past in the usual order, the Royal Horse Artillery, the cavalry, and the field batteries preceding the other branches of the division. Next came the Royal Engineer troops and the Army Service Corps, and then the infantry in quick time, the formation being double companies. When the Royal Horse Artillery, the cavalry, and the field batteries had marched past for the first time, they moved round by the rear of the infantry to the ground between the B Lines and the Farnborough Road, and formed up for trotting past. The infantry, after marching past in columns of double companies, formed up by brigades in line of battalions in quarter column, six paces interval between regiments. In this formation it marched past for the second time. The brigades followed each other at an interval of two minutes. When the rear of each brigade had passed the saluting-point by thirty yards the battalion on the then right flank took ground to its right in fours, and the remaining battalions did the same in succession at the double as they cleared the battalion on their right. Each brigade then moved to a new alignment about 150 yards in the rear of the original alignment. In the new alignment the brigades were formed in line of battalions in quarter column, ten paces interval between brigades and six paces between battalions. The bands were massed in the rear of the Second Brigade. As soon as the front was clear of the infantry, the Royal Horse Artillery, the cavalry, and the field batteries trotted past, the first two of these forces moving quickly round by the rear of the infantry and forming up on its right, the Royal Horse Artillery at close intervals, and the cavalry in quarter column of squadrons. When the field batteries had trotted past, they at once formed up at close intervals on the left of the infantry. The new alignment then stood—Royal Horse Artillery and cavalry on the right, infantry in the centre, field batteries on the left. The intervals between different arms were twenty-four yards. So formed, the whole line advanced in review order till it was within a few paces of the margin indicated by the flagstaff. At the sound of the bugles, artillery, cavalry, and infantry then came to a halt, and, amind the music of many bands playing the National Anthem and the cheering of the spectators, the Queen left the ground and proceeded to Farnborough station on her return to Windsor.

The opinion generally expressed among the military men who witnessed the review from the enclosures was that a finer set of men than those who were then inspected by the Queen have rarely, if ever, been seen at Aldershot, and that the marching was excellent. Lord Napier of Magdala, accompanied by Col. Dillon, his military secretary, was among the distinguished officers who attended as spectators.

The following General Order was issued on May 15 by the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief :—

His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has received the Queen's commands to express Her Majesty's entire approbation of the general efficiency of the troops of all arms composing the division at Aldershot when paraded for Her Majesty's inspection on the 13th inst. It was a matter of special gratification to Her Majesty to observe the admirable bearing in the ranks of the men from the Army and Militia Reserves, whose presence contributed materially to the soldier-like appearance of the assembled on this occasion.

THE LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADES STRIKE.

The aspect of affairs in Lancashire in connection with the strike of the cotton operatives has assumed a most serious aspect, extensive riots, to suppress which the military have been called out, having occurred in various parts of the country :—

On May 14 a meeting of the central committee of the Cotton Spinner's and Manufacturer's Association of North and North-East Lancashire was held in Manchester to receive a deputation representing the operatives, to consider whether any arrangement could be made by mutual concessions for the settlement of the strike. There were forty delegates present. In the first instance they suggested arbitration, which was refused. They then proposed that short time should accompany the reduction, which was rejected: next, to work four days a week with the 10 per cent. reduction, or five days per week with 5 per cent. reduction, which was also refused. They then offered to accept a reduction of 5 per cent. unconditionally, until trade revived; but this the masters would not entertain. When this result was announced in Blackburn much excitement was caused, as the distress there is alarming, all the soup kitchens and relief depots being literally besieged. The operatives turned out into the streets, and mobs of some thousands each went round to several of the mills and smashed the windows. The policemen were hooted at and hustled. Col. Raynsford Jackson was also hooted whilst passing along Blakey Moor in a cab. Threats were used that now that the lock-out was continuing they would fight for their ends. As the night wore on more damage was done. The windows of the mills of Messrs. Crossfield, Col. Jackson, Mr. Adam Dugdale, and others, were completely smashed. An immense mob started off to Col. Jackson's mansion about ten o'clock, with the avowed intention of breaking all the windows and doing whatever amount of damage they could. The police, 100 in number, were told off in different directions in the borough, and in making their appearance in the streets were received with mingled cheers and hooting.

One correspondent writes from Blackburn :—

The mill of Councillor Taylor has been partially pulled down. The house of Mr. Hornby (son of the ex-M. P.) has been totally wrecked, and trees and shrubs uprooted. He offered the mob 100*l.* to desist, but they would not. He was wounded in the thigh in two places. The mob then proceeded to Col. Jackson's house. He heard them coming and escaped by a back door. The last that he saw of his dwelling was that it was in flames. The Riot Act was read before midnight in King Street, Borough, when the mob returned to Blackburn, pulling with them Col Jackson's carriage, containing an effigy of its owner, which was burned in the town. The same mob have since gone to Col. Jackson's mills, and have made most determined efforts to set them on fire, but have so far been frustrated by the police.

Another says :—

Last night and this morning dreadful riots occurred at Blackburn, the operatives, to the number of about 3,000 attacking the house of Col. R. Raynsford Jackson, chairman of the Master's Association of North and North-East Lancashire, at Clayton Grange, near Blackburn. The mob stoned Mrs. Jackson, who was in the carriage, and only reached the house two or three minutes before the crowd arrived there. The colonel was in the house and had only just time to escape in his cab with his wife and one child, his other six children fortunately being away. The mob first set fire to the haystack, and after that went into the house, smashed all the furniture, pictures, and other valuables. They also set fire to the mansion, and it was burned down. The building cost 8,000*l.*, and there were several thousand pounds' worth of property destroyed. The police had no power over the mob, and the military were sent for from Preston. About midnight a body of infantry and cavalry arrived. They very soon cleared the streets, but fearful destruction had been committed. A large number of rioters with sticks and stones were apprehended, and are in custody. The soldiers will remain in town until all fear of a fresh outbreak is removed. The mayor carried the Riot Act in front of the military, but did not read it.

Later intelligence states that at Darwen, three miles away, Alderman Hutchinson's mill was deprived of its windows, Caddington's mill Ordnance Street, and Alderman Hawarth's house shared a similar fate; so did the mill of Col. Jackson and Mr. Briggs M. P. Rose Hill and those of Fielding and Son, in George Street West and Pump Street.—

The Riot Act was read, but the people did not disperse. Four arrests were made—Francis Philburn, John Hewett, Robert Fielding, and James Sandlehurst. They were brought up and remanded. Midnight brought a company of 17th Lancers from Preston, and 15th Regiment of Foot. On the 15th, 100,000 persons crowded the streets, and 40,000 collected about the Town Hall and demanded that Col. Jackson should be given up. Whenever a magistrate or manufacturer appeared he was hooted and groaned at loudly. At three o'clock order was restored, but vows were uttered that evening would see the disturbances renewed. One ruffian, who attempted to incite the mob to force an entrance into the new Town Hall, was seized by Dr. Maitland, medical officer to the police force, and was then secured by the police. The Mayor has called upon all peaceably disposed burgesses to enrol themselves as special constables, and a number of townsmen have responded to the summons. Col. Jackson, whose house was fired, has been in the town all day, and sat on the bench at the County Police-court. There is a total stoppage of every kind of business in Blackburn, and until the operatives can be induced to return to work there can be no security against fresh act of rowdyism. A troop of Dragoons from Burry barracks arrived in town just before seven o'clock on the 15th, and were posted in front of the Town Hall. Up to ten o'clock the repitition of serious rioting which had been much feared had not taken place, and comparative peace has been preserved since noon. This immunity was due to the salutary fear inspired by the additions to the military force. A strong band of special constables has been sworn in, and detailed to the duty of watching threatened points. Most of the manufacturers have quitted the town with their households. There was very great excitement at Preston, and thousands of people patrol the streets. It was rumoured that an attempt would be made to rescue the Blackburn prisoners from the county gaol. The soldiers at the barracks, the 3rd Lancashire Militia, and the local volunteers, were under arms.—*Overland Mail.*

Accounts from the Lancashire cotton districts give details of further acts of lawlessness and violence. On Wednesday night a riot took place at Oswaldtwistle, near Accrington. A large mob made its way to the house of Mr. George Walmsley, a local justice of the peace, where they destroyed the iron gates and smashed all the windows. They then went to Vine House, the residence of Mr. Haworth, a manufacturer, where they committed similar damage. They were asked to desist, but refused whereupon some person in the house fired upon them, and four persons were hurt. The police shortly afterwards arrived, and a desperate encounter ensued, in which many rioters were seriously injured. Ultimately the police were victorious. At Blackburn yesterday the mob surrounded the house of Mr. Adam Dugdale, Witton, with a view of destroying it, but the police drove them away. A wanton act of cruelty on the part of the mob is reported from this town. On Wednesday the rioters made a general levy of money and drink in some parts of the town, and while a publican named Rogerson, who keeps the Oddfellows' Hall was serving some of them with beer, vitriol was thrown upon him. It is feared he will be permanently blind of one eye. At the borough police-court yesterday Thomas Smith, of Wigan, was charged with inciting a mob the previous day to make an attack on the Town Hall, and was sent to prison for two months. John Walsh, charged with riotous conduct and assaulting a police-constable, was sented to six months' imprisonment. At Burnley the Riot Act was read twice yesterday, and large bodies of the military as well as a number of volunteers who had enrolled themselves as special constables, were at a late hour last night patrolling the town with the object of preventing further damage. A special meeting of the Master Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association of North and North-east Lancashire has been called for to-day, and the circular states the " important business" is to be transacted, and that the meeting is convened to discuss the riots and the general position of affairs. The masters express greater determination than ever to persist in their original demand, and many of them have locked and some of them have barricaded their houses and left the district for the present. At a meeting of weavers' delegates representing all the towns of North and North-east Lancashire, held yesterday at Blackburn, a resolution was passed expressing extreme regret at the riotous proceedings of the last few days, and directing " that a memorial be forwarded to the Home Secretary asking him to institute a full and complete inquiry into the causes of the serious outbreaks in this part of the country, with a view to ascertain the class of persons by whom they were instigated and carried on." Several delegates expressed their belief that persons unconnected with the operatives were in the main responsible for the lawless proceedings which have taken place. A letter received yesterday afternoon from the Mayor of Blackburn states that negotiations are going on between the operatives and employers in that town which it is hoped may lead to a settlement. The masters propose that the hands shall return to work at the full reduction of 10 per cent. for three months, and that the old rate of wages shall be paid at the expiration of that time if trade has revived—*Pall Mall Gazette, May 17.*

THE COUNTESS OF DESART IN THE DIVORCE COURT.

The case of Desart v. Desart and Sugden came before the Divorce Court on May 11. The petitioner, the Right Hon. the Earl of Desart, sued for a divorce from his wife, the Countess of Desart, on the ground of her adultery with Mr. Charles Sugden, the actor. The accused parties simply answered, and traversed the charges made against them. The case has excited considerable interest in the higher classes of society, and from the position of the co-respondent it has also excited the same interest among other circles of society.

Mr. Inderwick, in opening the case for the petitioner, said that his lordship was married in June 1871 to the respondent, then a Miss Preston, the daughter of a gentleman of High position in the county of York, and they lived together till matters came to his lordship's knowledge which brought about a separation. This was in the month of December of last year. One child was born on May 17, 1872, and although their married life was not one of the most happy character, nothing occurred which rendered it necessary for his lordship to institute proceedings till the matters which came to his knowledge immediately preceding his action in this suit. Mr. Charles Sugden, the co-respondent, is a gentleman of position in his profession of an actor, and became acquainted with the Countess of Desart at houses which they both visited. During the season of last year the Earl of Desart had a house in Cadogan Place, and remained there until July or August. Mr. Sugden was a constant visitor at the house, and much in the company of the countess.

The Earl and Countess of Desart went abroad until Nov. 1877. On Nov. 10 they came back to Cadogan Place, and one of the first visitors after their return was Mr. Sugden. His lordship, seeing him there, suggested to his wife that he did not care about Mr. Sugden being so much at his house. An accident happened to the house in Cadogan Place, and his lordship removed to Queen Street, Mayfair. The Earl of Desart on the morning of Nov. 28 was expecting some proofs from the printer's, and took in the letters from the postman, amongst which he found a letter addressed to " Mrs. Perkins, 11 Queen Street, Mayfair." The letter appeared to have another letter enclosed, and his lordships suspicions were aroused. He accordingly opened the letter, and found enclosed in it a letter addressed to Lady Desart. This letter he took to his solicitor, who opened it and discovered that it was from Mr. Sugden. Inquiries were then instituted, and the result was the institution of the present proceedings against his wife. He wrote to Lady Desart, and she replied that he had no reason to complain of her conduct, that he was labouring under a misapprehension, and that she hoped, for the sake of their child, he would not take proceedings. When he found that communications had been passing by means of letters to Mrs. Perkins he instituted an investigation, the result of which was the discovery that communications had been passing for some time, and letters of a most amatory description having been written by the co-respondent to Lady Desart. One letter intercepted was to the following effect :—

" My Darling,—I am so sorry you have been so sadly. If I could only have been there to have petted and made much of you. We might have been together all day. If it is fine on Thursday we might spend an hour or two at the Aquarium. Let me know if you can come here in the morning—Good night, my darling: God bless you.—Your very own. C."

Since these proceedings have been commenced some two or three other letters have been found, from which it appears that they were communicating in the same way in the autumn of 1877, when she was in the country with her husband. There are several letters from the co-respondent of the same kind, addressing her in the same affectionate terms and making appointments for meeting. The evidence shows that Lady Desart was continually calling on Mr. Sugden, sometimes at the theatre and sometimes at his lodings, where she frequently remained a considerable time. On one occassion when his lordship was away on business she sent the servants away to the Zoological Gardens, and, remained in the house alone with Mr. Sugden, who did not leave until twelve o'clock at night. Under these circumstances there cannot be the slightest doubt as to the intimacy between the parties.

Lord Desart deposed that in the spring of last year he had a house in Cadogan Place, where the co-respondent was a frequent visitor, and he subsequently went to live in Queen Street, Mayfair. He had reason to complain in 1874 of his wife's conduct, but that was passed over. In the spring of last year witness was expecting some proof-sheets from a printer, and took the letters from the postman. Having some suspicions from the handwriting, he opened a letter addressed to Mrs. Perkins, who had been in his employment as maid to his wife, and found inside a letter addressed to Lady Desart by the co-respondent which was opened by his solicitors. He afterwards found out that a correspondence had been going on for a considerable time between his wife and the co-respondent. He received information from his servants as to what had occurred during his absence, and there being no doubt of the intimacy he had instituted the present proceedings.

Sir Henry James said that he would not put any questions to the petitioner.

Caroline Perkins deposed that in 1877 she was lady's maid to the Countess of Desart, and that her mistress was often visited by Mr. Sugden. Mr. Sugden remained with her ladyship late at night when Lord Desart was away from home. She had gone to theatres with Lady Desart, who met Mr. Sugden there.

Some further evidence of a corroborative character having been heard, the jury found for the petitioner, and the Court granted a decree *nisi* for a divorce, with costs, and Sir J. Hannen ordered that the Earl of Desart should have custody of the child until further orders.

Parliament has called for the production of the following circular, addressed by the London School Board to the mistresses and masters of the Board Schools: —" I am directed by the School Management Committee to call your attention to Article 91 of the Board Code, and to the syllabus of religious instruction. Article 91, which was adopted by the Board after mature deliberation, is as follows :—In the schools provided by the Board, the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanations and such instruction therefrom in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of children, provided always—1. That in such explanations and instruction the provisions of the Act in sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made in any such schools to attach children to any particular denomination. 2 That in regard of any particular school, the Board shall consider and determine upon any applications by managers, parents, or rate-payers of the district who may show special cause for exception of the school from the operation of this resolution in whole or in part. The committee have reason to know that, in some cases, the Bible lesson is confined too exclusively to mere formal explanations of the history, or the geography, or the grammar of that portion of Scripture which is selected for the day. The committee believe that, in these cases, the teachers do not avail themselves of the full liberty which they possess, owing to some misapprehension as to the wishes of the Board. The committee accordingly direct me to say that the Board, while assigning due weight to the explanations referred to, attach great importance to the instructions in the ' principles of morality and religion ' which their resolution has in view. The committee hope that during the Bible lesson the teachers will keep this object before them, and that every opportunity will be seized earnestly and sympathetically to bring home to the minds of the children those moral and religious principles on which the right conduct of their future lives must necessarily depend. I am further to call your attention to the Article of the Government Code (19a) which says that all reasonable care must be taken, ' in the ordinary management of the school, to bring up the children in habits of punctuality, of good manners and language, of cleanliness and neatness, and also to impress on the children the importance of cheerful obedience to duty, of consideration and respect for others, and of honour and truthfulness in word and act. The Board are glad to believe that they will have the hearty co-operation of the teachers in carrying out the above instructions."

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MAX GREGER'S HUNGARIAN WINES.

Carlowitz, Red, No. 25	per doz. Rs.	18	0
Carlowitz, No. 6	„	14	8
Ofner, Red and White	„	24	8
Erlau	„	16	0
Sparkling White	„	37	8
OEDENBURG, White	„	24	8
RUSTER, DRY	„	36	0
CROWN WHITE TOKAY, 1834 Vintage	„	78	0

Carlowitz, No. 6. also in Crystal Flagons.
SACCONE'S SHERRY.—In Octaves, Quarter Casks, and Bottle.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

LIST OF WINES FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

BORDEAUX.

St. Estèphe	Rs. 11	per doz.	Qts.
Do.	„ 6	do.	Pts.
Margaux	„ 15	do.	Qts.
Médoc Pauillac	„ 22	do.	
Chateau Le Roc	„ 24½	do.	
Cantemerle	„ 31	do.	

WHITE BORDEAUX.

Grave	Rs. 15	per doz.	Qts.
Do. No. 1	„ 19	do.	
Do. Superior	„ 21½	do.	

HOCKS.

Laubenheim	Rs. 16	per doz.	Qts.
Geisenheim	„ 19	do.	
Scharlachberg	„ 28	do.	
Liebfraumilch	„ 32	do.	

BRANDIES.

Cognac	Rs. 31	per doz.	Qts.
Do. Vieux	„ 33	do.	
Do. Fine Champagne	„ 38½	do.	

VERMOUTH.

Premiere qualité	Rs. 14½	per doz.	Qts.
Do. do.	„ 8	do.	Pts.

CHAMPAGNE.

H. Piper & Co.	Rs. 45	per doz.	Qts.
Do.	„ 25	do.	Pts.
LeForestier	„ 41½	do.	Qts.

Special terms for quantity. Mofussil Orders to be accompanied by a remittance or reference.

GEORGE LOCKHART & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
H. PIPER & CO. of REIMS
and A. LAPORTERIE of BORDEAUX.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

CLARETS :—FROM H. AND O. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX—

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14	per doz Qts.
Les Canons	„ 18	„
Chateau Leoville	„ 24	„
Chateau Lafitte	„ 28	„

HOCKS :—FROM G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE,

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16	per doz. Qts.
Geisenheimer	„ 18	per doz. Qts.
Liebfraumilch	„ 22	„
Steinwein	„ 22	„
Hochheimer	„ 24	„
Rudesheimer	„ 26	„
Marcobrunner	„ 30	„

BEER :—

Norwegian Beer in 3 doz. cases at	Rs. 6	„

BRANDY :—

Boulestin & Co.'s Cognac	Rs. 20	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	„ 22	p. case 2 doz. pints flasks.
Do. do. * Star Cognac	„ 22	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	„ 24	p. case 2 doz. pints, flasks.
P. Denis Gabriel Gadrad & Co.'s Cognac * Star	Rs. 20	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. ** Stars	23	„
Do. do. *** Stars	„ 27	„
Fromy and Roge's well known *** Stars	„ 30	„

CHAMPAGNE :—

Heidsieck & Co.'s *Dry Monopole* Champagne	Rs. 50	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	„ 54	p. 2 doz. pts.
Real Eugène Clicquot of Reims	Rs. 36	per doz. Qts.
Aubert Royer and Fils Fleur de Sillery	„ 35	„
Bouzy, superior quality, from the Société Orientale, Epernay	„ 30	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	„ 32	per case of 2 doz. Pts.

Special terms for Regimental Messes, Clubs, &c. Outstation orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

VOLKART BROTHERS
Bombay, Rampart Row, Fort.

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SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
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INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

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THE above Company INSURES almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY at the usual Rates. Agents in Bombay for the Fire Department,
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Agents in Bombay.

HAMBURG MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
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JAVA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital Flor. 3,000,000.

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ROWLAND & Co. beg to announce their intention from the 20th instant to dispose of all the SURPLUS STOCK of their establishment at a discount of from 10 to 20 per cent on selling prices. Rowland and Co. trust the public will avail themselves of the opportunity now offered.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
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MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND,
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, of any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficacy and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
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WELL WORTHY OF NOTICE AS A CERTAIN CURE.

For Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Foul Breath, Nervous Depression, Irritability, Lassitude, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sour Eructations, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, &c.,

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS STAND UNRIVALLED.

As a General Family Aperient Medicine they have no equal, being mild in their operation, and grateful to the Stomach, they give a healthy tone and vigour to the different secretions, causing the necessary organs of the Stomach and Liver to resume their activity, thus restoring the appetite, promoting digestion, and strengthening the whole system.

They can be taken at any time without restraint from business or pleasure, hence they are a most valuable domestic Medicine. Heads of households should always have a box of these Pills by them, to resort to on any slight occasion of ailing on the part of those under their charge, as by paying attention to the regular action of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, many a severe illness is avoided or mitigated. They will be found in slight cases by a single dose to restore health to the body with a happy frame of mind.

Prepared only by W. Lambert, 1A. Vere Street, London, W., England. In Bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for " DR. SCOTT'S Bilious and Liver Pills," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address,

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THE Proprietor of the " Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

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